THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Reported Landing of Americans—The Military Situation.

From Havana correspondence to Wednesday last, we learn that there is great anxiety among the Spaniards relative to the landing of troops and munitions of war in aid of the insurgents.

The reports of the landing of filibusters and recruits from the United States for the service of the Cubans increase, and, although the Spanish papers are very careful not to publish anything which might throw light on the affair and disheaten their countrymen, it is known that several hundred have arrived. Popular rumor speaks of thousands, but the most reliable reports only mention from four to seven hundred. Should this, to the Spaniards, unwelcome emigration continue, the war will then assume a distinct feature altogether, and the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race be enabled to show itself refulgently.

Instead of skirmishes and running fights there will be battles, and the Spaniards will no longer need to complain of fighting an unseen enemy, and the marksmanship of the Southern riflemen will prevent the official accounts from teeming with glowing accounts of heroic battles and valorous deeds of arms where thousands were engaged and only one soldier killed and another bruised. The idea of reporting bruised soldiers, I believe, belongs to Spain alone, as the accounts of big battles where French or others members of the Latin race were engaged, make no mention of bruised soldiers.

The military situation—or as it might properly be termed, the mystery situation—remains in *statu quo*, although the Spaniards have undoubtedly gained a great deal of territory and importance within the past month, in the central department of the island especially. These are not calculations or reports based on the flaming and lying bulletins published in the *Diario*, or from letters received from the reliable gentleman who has peculiar means for receiving news from his friends in the insurgent camp; that renowned personage, the reliable gentleman just from the front, not being known in Cuba.

The fact is, that telegraphic communication with Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua, and St. Spiritus has been re-established, and if the mere fact of this is taken into account, considering the puerile force needed to destroy a telegraph pole or wire, it argues conclusively that the insurgents have withdrawn from the sections of country they occupied, which assuredly they did not do from any motives of convenience, as the district of the Cinco Villas is one of great importance to them. Of course no Cuban likes to believe this, although they are perfectly right in discrediting the reports published in the Spanish papers, which are only so many exaggerated versions and baptisms of rows magnified into battles, ending with the usual "the insurgents ran." But the Spaniards also ran sometimes in a direction the very opposite to that occupied by the enemy; then it is called a mark of prudence or else given some other equally euphonious title, but the fact of their not advancing leaves the result, that they were afraid to meet the Cubans. In connection with this, the Navy may also be mentioned, but in a different light; the Spanish man-of-war Blasco de Ganay bombarded the half of the town of Gibara, occupied by the insurgents, for more than five hours with shell and round shot, the vessel being anchored half a mile from shore. The headquarters of the insurgent general could be plainly seen from the ship's deck, orderlies were riding in and out, but not a single man was seen to run. The gunboat Africa did the same thing with the same result. Very funny gunnery this *on dit* the gunners do not care to hurt anybody.

Brutal Murder by the Spanish Troops.

By advices from Cienfuegos, dated the 24th ult., we have further particulars in relation to the murder of Don Juan de Dios Castellanos.

This old gentleman, who was *over seventy years of age*, lived on his plantation in company with his daughters, his sons being absent with the insurgents.

The latter circumstance was considered by the Spanish troops sufficient reason for visiting the plantation and killing the poor old man in presence of his daughters. Not content with this, they prohibited any one from visiting the house or assisting in performing the last offices to the dead, and it was not until five days after the murder, and when the body was already in an advanced stage of putrefaction, that the broken hearted daughters succeeded in digging a grave and interring the body, all of which they had to do alone and unassisted.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1869.

The proposition which those who look unkindly upon the Excise law are endeavoring to persuade the Legislature to smile upon, namely, the permission to sell German beer upon Sunday, is alarming all good citizens, whose last weakness would be the weakness of imbibing. It is scarcely possible that the eyes of the Legislature have been shut to the fact that "eye-openers," in various forms, have been for sale every Sunday since the establishment of the law in question. At the close of a Sabbatical meal, taken at a restaurant where you are known, the request for a "cup of tea" is as much a synonym for anything between a cobbler and a cocktail, as, in certain ladies' dry goods stores, the feminine demand for a yard of this and three spools of that are synonyms for a wineglassful of "Curacoa" or a genuine "Jamaica sour." Indeed, it used to be said that the dear creatures were quite as bad as the men in this respect; that the more drygoods they bought the more they felt the necessity for a "wet." They ordered potations far out of proportion to the quantity of drygoods indulged in, and for every inch of the latter they are represented to have swallowed an ell of the former. To return to the German beer again. If, argue the favorers of the Excise law, German beer is to be allowed to be sold, where is the limit to be laid? Shall we drink beer, and shall we shut down on wine? Shall we grasp lager with one hand, and with the other make the gesture of Avaunt, monster! to our old friend niersteiner? It is like telling a man he may swallow Limburger, but that he must positively ignore Neufchatel. Besides, if room be given to German beer, will not "bittah beeah" insist upon being heard? Will champagne-cider be easy? will London porter keep quiet? Will Scotch ale be content to mature unseen in yellow stone bottles? and will not India pale burst its cerements and its imitation labels? Never have we had such quiet Sundays as during the vigilant maintenance of the Excise law, and this I am compelled to say, in spite of my sympathies with the poor man who has but one day a week to enjoy himself in, one is compelled, if he live in the city of New York, to emigrate temporarily to Hoboken or Harlem if he would drink a glass of beer, together with the right of green fields and the smell of fresh clover. For although, under certain conditions, it is by no means difficult to get a reasonable quantity of drink at a restaurant on Sunday, such things are of course done under the rose, and that rose is a horticultural production which does not protect in its shade the poor man and his family.

Would you believe it?—the New Yorkers are talking seriously of imitating the Philadelphia fashion of numbering the streets. The mode of designating them here, hitherto, has been as heathenish as the architecture of the Post Office and the market-houses. I hope that Common Councils will be struck with the new idea, so old to Philadelphians. The division of the city into east and west would indeed necessitate the prefixing of the adjective east to the numbers of streets crossing avenues A, B, C, and D. Awkward as this would be, it would be preferable to the present arrangement, and the awkwardness would be removed altogether by changing the names of all the avenues, calling avenue D First avenue, avenue C Second avenue, avenue B Third avenue, and so on, until all the avenues lying between the two rivers were included. Only, in that case, our glorious Fifth avenue would lose its identity, and what a pity that would be! and, indeed, with respect to Fifth avenue, the question constantly being urged with increasing intensity is, Whether elegance and beauty shall give way to use? Shall heirlooms, homesteads, inheritance, family pride, the aristocratic idea, exclusivcism—shall these yield to the progress of the haberdasher and the warehousekeeper? Shall the palace be pulled down so that the shop may be run up? Shall "blood" make way for business? Must the patrician be ousted by the *parvenu*? Are the *elite* to be made to dance to the piping of the *canaille*? I fear so. You have to live a good way up Fifth avenue before your mind is able to completely discard the frightful idea (with which the mind of Mrs. Potiphar is slow in becoming familiar) that you will soon be dwelling among the stores.

Extremes suggest one another, and Fifth avenue, by a very natural antithesis, suggests the hundreds of thousands of wretched inhabitants of tenements. The hundreds of thousands, I say, because it is not improbable that half a million of souls support the tenement system. By far the worst features in this system are the cellar tenements, which comprise the dregs of the dregs of all the miseries endured by inhabitants of tenement houses. All the physical and moral diseases, all the dirt, starvation, want, nakedness, and vice which make tenement-houses hells on earth, seemed to have oozed down to their rankest corruption in these cellar tenements. The houses themselves are corrupt, and foul enough, but the cellars, so to speak, are composed of nothing but the green scurf, the clotted poison which has been slowly creeping down the dank foundation walls for years. As far back as two years ago, a tenement-house act was passed, in virtue of which it was declared unlawful to occupy or let, without a special permit, a cellar or underground room, unless the room were at least seven feet high, with one foot of this height above the surface of the street, and an area of thirty inches breath in front. Another condition was that it should be drained, and ventilated by nine superficial feet of window, and that the word cellar should mean any underground room one-half of whose height was below the surface of the street. Hitherto the Board of Health has acted as though no such act had been in existence, although the city swarms with cellars which come under the ban of the law in question. The proposition now is to empty these dens summarily, by force, and turn the population into the streets. This would be extremely interesting to the turned-out families, and I am afraid to guess by how many thousands the floating population would be increased.

The rush from this port to Europe promises to be greater than ever this summer. Good heavens! whence do the people get the money? For it is not only the *nouveaux riches* who are going. I met Pimpkin on the street yesterday. He was riding a bicycle, and looking beamingly. When I last saw Pimpkin he dressed shabbily, and he did *not* ride bicycles. Now it seems he is going to Europe the latter part of this month, to be gone two years, and extend his tours north as far as Norway and south beyond Egypt. I suppose he intends paying for it, and I am glad he can afford it. Perhaps he is going as secretary of legation—but then do secretaries of legation do so much travel?—and perhaps as newspaper correspondent. It is as difficult to find out as it is to discover whether the Paris fashions correspondence of the *Herald* is indited abroad or in the editorial rooms of the *Herald*. It is too spicy to be written outside the *Herald* buildings, and too truthful to be written in.

The *opera bouffe* companies run by Mr. Fisk, and managed by Mr. Birgfeld, opened the season last evening at the gilded cage in Twenty-fourth street. This theatre, which is literally papered with looking-glasses, will make a very charming home for Irma, Tostee, Aujac, and all the rest of them. There will be seven performances a week, with the *prime donne* on alternate nights, and Aujac almost every evening. Mr. Brougham very naturally mourns the loss of a very brilliant little place, one which he hoped to remain at home in for many a month, at any rate. He was consoled, as much as a gentleman of his repressible temperament is capable of, by a triumphant dinner on Sunday evening at the Astor House. At Booth's, *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed only during the present week. *Othello* will be produced next week, with Edwin Booth and Edwin Adams exchanging *roles* upon certain specified evenings. Mr. Booth, by-the-by, treats Mr. Adams in the most generous and liberal manner. Besides the exceedingly handsome salary which he gives him, he allows him one evening a week for his own. Throughout those scenes of the play, also, in which they appear together, he extends to him all those courtesies which are usually only extended to stars, and are indeed monopolized by them. For instance, when the juxtaposition of events in the scene makes Mr. Adams, for the time, the principal figure, Mr. Booth sacrifices his own perquisites for the time, and, with a generosity characteristic of indeed few stars, so arranges the characters and the scene as to allow the interest of the audience to fall and rest where it naturally would. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams returned last night to close the season at their Broadway Theatre, previous to its destruction. Mrs. Williams has for some time expressed herself as being very much wearied with the life of labor she has led, and as anxious to retire from it altogether. Her husband is not so anxious. Perhaps he don't think he has made enough yet, though he is probably worth between three and four hundred thousand dollars. Miss Markstein, a wonderfully talented little *pianiste*, only fourteen, is to give a concert to-morrow evening. I have never yet heard her at a public concert, but, from what I have heard of her in private circles, I should judge she excelled Teresa Correno at the same age.

Velocipede vs. Four in Hand Turn Outs.

A young man, who claimed that his velocipede was run against by the carriage of Dr. H.T. Helmbold, in the Central Park, recently, threatened to sue that gentleman for damages. An ankle of the velocipedian was dislocated, and the case was settled, without going to law, for $50. The doctor now advises all such individuals to have their pedal extremities shortened; to part their hair more in the centre; to have their lives insured; and to look more towards heaven; or hereafter be accompanied by their nurses when they take their airings. ALI BABA.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Brig Resolute of Philadelphia.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of Saturday last gives the following relitive to the loss of the Philadelphia brig Resolute:—

The British barque Queen of Scotia arrived below yesterday morning, and reports having, one hundred miles northeast of Tybee, fell in with steamship Tybee, having on board the crew of the abandoned brig Resolute. Captain Isard states that she left Philadelphia on the 2d of March last, and was three days beating down the river. After leaving the capes a heavy gale came on from the northwest; ran under foresail, with tremendous seas breaking fore and aft, sweeping decks. The gale lasted twenty-four hours, in the course of which she commenced leaking; kept all hands at the pumps up to their waist in water. The weather was freezing, and the next morning the vessel was a mass of ice; soon afterwards encountered another heavy gale, but managed by hard work at the pumps to keep her afloat; was subsequently struck by a gale from the southeast, which lasted twenty hours, died away to a calm, with thunder and lightning from the northwest, with a heavy sea running; made all for Hampton Roads; reached there, repaired damages, and proceeded to sea; had heavy gales from southward and southwest, which continued until the day we abandoned the vessel. Shortly after leaving her the foretopmast was carried away just above the cap. Owing to the condition of the brig, we hoisted a signal of distress, and the steamship Tybee, bound from New York to Galveston via Key West, bore down to us and took us off, and made tow to the brig, but was soon compelled to abandon her, owing to heavy seas running.

On Wednesday evening last the Tybee hailed the barque Queen of Scots, bound from Middlesborough to Savannah, which took us off, and upon reaching Tybee bar the pilot boat John R. Wilder brought us to the city.

The rescued men consist of Captain M. Isard, the first mate, H. N. Gay; second mate, T. Stevens, the cook, and four sailors.

The Resolute had two hundred tons of coal on board, and it is supposed that she sunk soon after being abandoned. She was owned partly in Georgia and Philadelphia. The vessel was partially insured. The brig was consigned to Mr. Jacob Lippman, of this city.

DELAWARE.

The Jarrell Poisoning Case.

The Middletown (New Castle county) *Transcript* has the following account of the recent attempt of a colored boy to poison Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, of which we gave an account at the time:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, living at Ginn's Corner, near Townsend, in this county, were poisoned on Wednesday of last week, by a negro lad named Walter Thompson. It appears that they left the boy at home while they went to attend a funeral. During their absence the boy, as it is supposed, placed some "swamp cabbage" in the coffee pot, supposing upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell it would be used for supper; however, they did not use it until Thursday morning. While at the table they both observed a peculiar taste, but not dreaming of poison, finished their coffee, when both were seized with violent pain and nausea. Mr. Jarrell ran to the door and threw off a portion of the contents of his stomach, which was eagerly eaten by the chickens about the door, and almost immediately they fell dead. Prompt medical aid was at hand, and succeeded in arresting the poison, though both victims are still very ill. The boy fled as soon as the sickness was known, but was arrested and taken to New Castle on Friday, by Constable Hutchinson, of Townsend.

The Peach Crops.

The Middletown *Transcript* of the 3d inst. also says:—"We saw a number of peach buds on Tuesday which were brought by Mr. Samuel Townsend, from his farm in Somerset county Md. They had a healthy and vigorous appearance, seemed ready to expand into full bloom and were fully two weeks in advance of the buds here."

The Milford *Mutual Friend*, Del., of the 3d instant, says:—"We are happy to state from our own observation, and from the general information which we have derived from others on the subject, that the peach buds in this vicinity and section of the State have sustained, as yet, but little if any material injury, notwithstanding the cold weather of the last two months. They are not yet out of danger, however, and perhaps the most critical period through which they may still have to pass may occur in the present, or even in the early part of the ensuing, month. There has certainly never been more concern and solicitude felt or expressed, not only by the producers, but by the people generally of this State and peninsula than at present, in regard to a prospective crop of this particular kind of fruit."

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

A Very Angry Reformer.

Senator Sprague, who has been accusing some of his fellow-Senators of corruption lately, appears to have lost his temper at last, and has sent to the Providence *Journal*, so that paper asserts, the following singular letter:—

"To the Editor of the *Journal*, Providence, R. I.:—Sir: I am in receipt of a slip from your paper of the 25th, referring to me. The most outrageous insinuation that you set forth will be answered by me in my place in the Senate. As you reflect the sentiments, and are tied in servitude, to the overshadowing power that attempts to control both the politics and the public sentiments of Rhode Island, I shall give to that influence the setting forth it is entitled to. As I strike directly at the power of which you are the lickspittle, you and those who control you will find I am indeed in terrible earnest. Take, therefore, as you now have, the position in public that I have long known was your private sentiment. Your present is a far more honorable, if honor belongs to your nature, than your past dastardly and cowardly one has been.

"Show this to Ives & Co.

"I am, etc., W. SPRAGUE."

Mr. Sprague, on Saturday, in his place in the Senate, assured the people of the United States that his "words and courage do not rest on wine or whisky, or any other stimulant." We suppose not, of course; and we advise him to keep not only his courage but his temper. He has sometimes made very forcible exposures of public evils; but he weakens himself and the effect of his blows at public abuses when he loses his temper.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

English Telegraphy.

It appears from recent statistics that there are at present in England and Wales 904 telegraph stations used by railways and the public, and 717 stations used only by the railways, the total length of wire under their control being 11,635 miles. In Scotland there are 270 telegraph stations, with 2896 miles of wire open to the public and the railways; and Ireland has 68 stations, of which 21 are for the railways exclusively. Beside these there are 215 stations belonging to the several telegraph companies, with nearly 80,000 miles of wire, and 4688 of under sea telegraph cable.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles Snowden Fairfax.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday morning publishes the following:—

Charles Snowden Fairfax, a descendant of the last Lord Fairfax, and himself entitled to the title as the tenth Lord, died at Barnum's City Hotel, in this city, yesterday morning, aged forty years. The deceased was born at Vanclusc, Fairfax county, Va., on the 8th of March, 1829, but for some years has resided in California, having served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State in 1854, and subsequently for five years was clerk of the Supreme Court of the same State.

He was chairman of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention which assembled in New York last July, and is the second member of that delegation who has died, Colonel Thomas Hays having expired on the steamer on his way to New York. The deceased Mr. Fairfax was thoroughly identified with the State of his adoption, and was well known and respected on the Pacific coast. He stood high in the Masonic fraternity, the members of which in this city have already arranged to send a large delegation with the body to the place of interment, which is Rock Church Cemetery, on the road beyond the Soldiers' Home, and about four miles beyond Washington. The remains will be taken from the hotel at 9½ A. M. on Tuesday, to the Camden street depot, for removal to Washington, and thence to the cemetery referred to for burial. The deceased was collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron Fairfax, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, came over to America and settled on a plantation of more than a million of acres in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catharine Colepepper. Thomas Fairfax was the first person who employed George Washington as a surveyor.

Robert Fairfax died in 1793, when the immense estate descended to the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became the eighth Baron. Charles Snowden Fairfax, the subject of the above notice, was the great-grandson of the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, and succeeded to the title of Lord Fairfax in 1846—a title, however, which he never claimed, preferring to die, as he had lived, an American citizen.

The New York Bond Robbery.

Close upon the heels of the great robbery of one million of dollars in Philadelphia comes the announcement of an attempt upon the part of the New York thieves to emulate that notable example. The fact of this last achievement of the industrious rogues only leaked out at a late hour last night, and the details of the affair have not yet been ascertained. The police seem to know nothing of the robbery except that Superintendent Kennedy received a note yesterday afternoon from Richard P. Buck & Co., No. 29 South street, announcing that during Sunday night their safe was opened by burglars and $84,500 in various securities stolen, but of which amount only $600 in United States coupon 5-20 bonds and $300 or $400 in cash could be made available by the thieves. Although this information reached the Central Police Office at a comparatively early hour, no person was sent to the place to make an investigation, and consequently it is not known how the burglars entered the building, or what means they used to open the safe. Such, at least, was the explanation given at the Central Police Office as an excuse for the paucity of the information on hand.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

Reverdy Johnson.

The English journals are beginning to express surprise that Reverdy Johnson is not recalled by President Grant. "Can it be possible," one asks, "that the new administration can consent to permit this misrepresentative of his country to remain here? Mr. Johnson continues to improve every occasion offered for the delivering of a speech, and for bestowing those "delicate compliments" upon John Bull. Every fresh effort, however, seemingly provokes the satire of English journalists. For example, the London *Spectator*, in alluding to his response to the toast, "The United States," at the Colonial Society dinner, says:—"Surely, no man was ever yet spoken of as the representative of a nation who took so much pains not to deserve the name."

The *Athenæum* indulges in the following fling at our Minister:—

Announcements that Mr. Reverdy Johnson will preside at the next annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund are surely a little hasty. Events on the other side make it very uncertain whether Mr. Johnson will be in England so late as June.

The Darien Ship Canal.

We have the gratifying announcement from Washington that the Senate of Colombia has not, as heretofore reported, rejected the Cushing Interoceanic Treaty. It now appears that a committee of the Colombian Senate reported against the treaty, but inasmuch as the State of Darien is determined to have the canal, and the opinion of the Senate is about evenly divided, the treaty will probably be ratified. The adverse report of the committee, a long and cumbersome document, based its opposition mainly on the ground that such an enterprise would endanger "the national sovereignty." It is absurd, however, to put forward any such ground of opposition as this. A similar grant for a canal has before been given, and not used, and it is a privilege which has been hawked about in European markets.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Female Fiends.

Three cases occurred within the last fortnight in London that beggar description. All are horrid, but all different, and of different degrees of horror. One woman, after being horribly abused, was found dead the next morning on the ground, cut open, and her body filled with stones, and coal, and pieces of brick. The other two cases were perpetrated by women. One, taking advantage of the husband's helplessness, deliberately mutilated him in the most shocking manner, and then dug out both his eyes. The other, also angered at her husband, emptied a can of paraffine oil over him, and then set fire to him. Certainly no man could have invented these modes of torture—nobody but a maddened or deeply injured woman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before the Court to-day. Frank Wood, colored, was convicted of the larceny of eighteen yards of carpet from the store at the N. E. corner of Eighth and Market streets. He was seen to take it from the front of the store and walk up Eighth street with it, but was immediately pursued and captured.

Andrew Mentz was acquitted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. Proof of the entry was made, but there was an entire absence of evidence of intent.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of a trivial case of assault.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1.—Judge Hare.—John Conrad vs. George Sparth. An action to recover damages for an alleged false arrest. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Adams vs. Adams. An action to recover damages for an unlawful eviction from premises. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $350.

Edward Burbank vs. James A. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and to be delivered to the defendant for the purpose of carrying on plantations in Louisiana. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Andrew Watson vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover for work done and materials furnished to a steam-engine. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $125.

Rebecca Steelman vs. Isaiah Barber. An action to recover for services rendered as sick-nurse. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Twitchell and Eaton No Action Thus Far by the Governor.

Railroad Affairs in the West—The Virginia State Government—The Ohio Municipal Elections.

FROM THE WEST.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Stockholders.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, April 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, held in this city yesterday, the name of the company was changed to the "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company," and the board was increased to eleven directors.

The board organized by re-electing John D. Perry President. The annual report of the Company shows a total income from all resources of $2,100,000. The Company have resolved to push forward the work of constructing the road to Denver.

The Purchase and Shipment of Grain.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A large meeting of merchants and business men generally was held in this city last night, the object being to form a joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000, for the purpose of buying the surplus wheat which comes to this market, and shipping it to New York, or to European ports. It is also the design of the company to induce shipments of grain to this point, so that purchasers can obtain any amount they desire, and at all times.

Lieutenant-Governor Stannard presided, and speeches were made, showing that the route to New York, via New Orleans, was the best and cheapest avenue through which the grain of the Northwest and the products of the Mississippi valley will reach the sea. Between $40,000 and $50,000 were subscribed on the spot, and the remainder will no doubt be taken in a day or two.

Pacific Railroad Progress—Military Movements.

OMAHA, April 6.—Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are now running to Hot Springs, ten miles from Ogden. The track reached Bear river, sixteen miles further, yesterday afternoon. Several companies of the 18th Infantry left yesterday forenoon on the steamer for St. Louis, where they take cars for Atlanta, Ga. A man named Hall was on Sunday killed by Charles Verchalla, near Platte river, ten miles south of this city, in a quarrel. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Ohio Municipal Elections.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—In the town elections in this State yesterday politics were generally ignored, and the vote was light. In this city the tickets were badly split, and few straight ballots were cast. The Democratic Mayor has 1500 to 1800 majority, while the other Republican officers are elected by smaller majorities.

A Man Kills His Room Mate, and Commits Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—A. J. Walt, a well-known citizen, and before the war a prosperous merchant, struck with an axe and killed his room mate and bed-fellow, H. N. Gibson, about sunrise this morning. He then leaped from the third story of his own building, the Bradley Block, a room of which he occupied. He died almost instantly. For some time past his mind has been impaired.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The New Secretary of the Commonwealth—The Condition of Affairs More Settled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—Colonel Garrick Mallery, who has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by General Webb, assumed the duties of the office this morning. He is a Philadelphian, son of Judge Mallery, and has been stationed in Virginia, with the 44th Infantry, since the close of the war, and is highly respected by all who know him. Prior to the war he enjoyed a lucrative law practice, and was at one time editor of the *Inquirer*.

Since the arrival of General Webb the affairs of the State Government have assumed a more settled aspect.

General Sir Charles Wyndham, commander of the British forces in Canada, is here visiting the Petersburg Works this morning.

General Stoneman and Governor Wells are now in Washington.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Councils and an ex-Mayor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The Baltimore City Council has refused to authorize a compromise with ex-Mayor Chapman for seven thousand dollars out of twenty thousand appropriated and placed in his hands to expend, and which they allege he retains. The matter goes to the court, but Chapman will prove he has none of the money except one thousand dollars, which he offers to refund.

FROM HARRISBURG.

No Action in the Twitchell or Eaton Case by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The Governor has not yet indicated any determination to interfere with the execution of George S. Twitchell, Jr., or Gerald Eaton. The belief here is that both will be hung.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—A. M.—Consols 93 for money and account; Five-twenties, 83½. Railways quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands, 12½d. on the spot, and 12d. afloat; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 2d instant, since the last report, according to Reuter's telegram, 40,000 bales, but his late despatches say the shipments to the 3d instant were 30,000 bales. Wheat 8s. 9d. for No. 2 red Western.

LONDON, April 6—A. M.—Sugar quiet at 39s. 9d. on the spot. Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—P. M.—Five-twenties dull and unchanged. Stocks steady. American securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—P. M.—Cotton flat. Uplands, 12½@12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼@12½d. Petroleum, 9½d. per gallon, for spirits, and 1s. 10d. for refined.

Cotton at Havre opens quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—2 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause dullness here. Breadstuffs declining. Oats, 5s. 5d. Wheat, 9s. 5d. for California white, and 8s. 6d. 8s. 9d. for Great Western.

Corn, 29s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

The conditions of the banks is readily understood from a perusal of their weekly statement. It is the most unfavorable one made for a long time past, and shows the severity of the crisis through which our local money market has just passed. That business failures should have been so few in number and of such limited amounts is highly creditable to our system of doing business, which, if not so adventurous or daring as that pursued in New York or Chicago, is certainly better calculated to resist a shock like the one with which we have been visited recently. The deposits this week show a falling off of $1,063,295; the legal-tenders, $852,094. The loans have been further contracted $97,234, and the specie reserve is less than last week by $21,641. This is a very heavy fall for our market, which is noted for its general regularity and steady tone; but the indications are that it is now at its lowest level, and that the next hebdomadal exhibit will show a rapid improvement. We quote call loans at about 7 per cent. on Government collaterals and at 8@9 per cent. on other securities. The street rates for prime business paper range between 9 @12 per cent., according to credit.

Government securities have declined, under the influence of a return of the money stringency in New York, which to-day is very great. Gold is firm and strong at an advance, the premium at 12 M. being 131½.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, and prices of almost everything on the list advanced. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102; second do. at 105, and third do. at 107. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101⅛. Government bonds were dull and weak.

Reading Railroad again advanced, selling as high as 46¾, an improvement of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was also stronger, closing at 59¼; Little Schuylkill Railroad was taken at 43¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 27¾@27⅝, b. o.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 30¼. 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Nothing was done in Bank or Coal shares.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. 43¾ was offered for Second and Third; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

—The Directors of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the company, for the last six months.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6100 Pa 6s 1 scr.ls.	102	100 sh Leh N Stk..	30⅜
$500 do...2 scr.	105	75 do.....	30⅜
$4000 do.3 scr.ls.	107	4 do.....	30⅜
$1000 do...2 scr.	105	100 do .'...b40.	30⅜
$3000 Pa 6s W L Cpl lots..100		6 sh Lit Sch..c&p.	42¾
		5 sh C & Am R....	124
$500 City 6s, New..	101¼	13 do.....	124
$1000 Pa R 1 m.....	99¼	117 sh Leh Val R.d b. lots..	55¼
$2000 C & Am 6s,'83.	86	55 do...d bill.	55
$1690 Mor Cl Sc..ls.	67½	3 do...d bill.	55
200 sh Read R.b5&1.	46⅝	100 sh Phil & E.b60.	27¼
100 do.....b5.	46⅝	100 do.....b30.	27¼
100 do ..s30wn.	46⅝	100 do.....lots.	27⅛
200 do.....b5.	46⅝	100 do.....b60.	27⅛
100 do.....s30.	46⅝	164 sh Penna R.....	59¾
100 do....rg&1.	46⅝	11 do.....	59¾
100 do.....	46⅝		

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	131⅛	11·50 A. M.....	131¼
11·20 "	131⅛	11·58 "	131⅜
11.25 "	131⅛	12·30 P. M.....	131¾

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@119; do., 1864, 114½@114¾; do., Nov., 1865, 116@116¼; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 103@103⅜; Gold, 131⅜.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅜@118⅝; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 116@116¼; do. July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40, 104⅛@105⅛. Gold, 131⅛@131⅜.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1862, 118⅜@118½; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 116⅛@116½; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, 113¼@113½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 104⅝@105¼; U. S. 6 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103½@103⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 131⅛@131¼; Silver, 125@126½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 6.—The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6·25@6·50 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7@9·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour has declined; sales of 100 barrels at $7@7·50. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·60@1·65, and 500 bush. amber at $1·65. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50 for Western. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 2800 bush. yellow at 88@89c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 83@84c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is $1 ₰ ton lower; sales of 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $52.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bush. at $9·75@10; 160 bushels Timothy sold on private terms. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65 @2·70.

Whisky sells in a small way at $1 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Arrived, steamships Hammonia, from Southampton; Ville de Paris, from Havre; England, from Liverpool; and De Soto, from Havana.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—Arrived yesterday, steamship City of Paris, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....47 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, ——, L. Marshall.
Schr D. Brittain, Saunders, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Somerset, do.
Schr Montrose, Lippincott, Newport, do.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, Providence, do.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Dighton, G. S. Repplier.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 70 hours from Savannah with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Workman & Co.

Brig I. Howland, Freeman, 5 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Kurtis, Hall, 11 days from Herd's Island, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Alex. H. Cain, Simpson, 10 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Orie, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ella Hay, Coggins, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. Morris Wain & Co.

Schr Mary Means, Byard, 4 days from Lanceville, with stone.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New York, with logwood to G. L.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Good Idea in Mr. Grant.

From the N. Y. World.

It gives us pleasure to see that Mr. Grant, who unfortunately has not at all times either leisure or inclination to see his own people, is yet ever ready to interview a Rebel's slave. It is evidently the purpose of the President of the United States, in these interviews, to draw wisdom from these black sources, and yet, while the search for knowledge is ever commendable, it is almost a reprehensible distinction on account of color to receive that instruction from a negro which is rejected, evaded, and despised in a white man. Mr. Grant is willing to hear Ethiopia out of its own mouth. Only let him be sure that it is a genuine Southern negro, a real late emancipated slave, a fully representative freedman, and the more that come to the White House the better. There are certain glib mulattoes from Canada, Jamaica, Boston, and other points frequently foisted on these Washington delegations, and of these let Mr. Grant be wary. *They* are not just out of slavery, and are not fair *criteria*, therefore, whereby to judge those that are. With this caution, it is quite commendable in the President to interview these blacks. Let him talk to as many field hands as he can, or rather let them talk—a kind word or two will start 'em—and it will not be long before he can form very sound opinions as to the correct solution of the negro problem. He will find it to lie half way between the North and South—incapacity for self-government, as the South says, and necessity for protection, as the North says.

A Bold National Policy Relative to Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The order of the President to Admiral Hoff, in command of our naval forces at Cuba, to protect all American citizens, looks like business and a decided policy. The high-handed outrages on American citizens, to say nothing of the inhuman atrocities and uncivilized mode of warfare of the Spaniards, called for this prompt and decided action of General Grant. But it is to be hoped our Government will go further than this and recognize the independence of the Cubans. The resolution reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs should be passed by Congress at once, and the President should lose no time in acting upon it. Our countrymen whose interests or convenience compel them to reside temporarily in Cuba are at the present moment placed in the greatest peril through the bitter hatred for everything American which animates the mob of volunteers now ruling the Government and the island. To add to their perplexity, diplomatic intercourse in their behalf is denied to our Consul-General in Havana, and they must either look for redress in case of wrong to the tardy action of a Government three thousand miles away from the scene, or cling to the action of our Government in their behalf. In the emergency it is right and just that our naval commanders should be authorized to interfere in behalf of our countrymen.

There can be no doubt that the people of Cuba desire their independence and are determined to acquire it at any cost. This much at least has been developed in the progress of the revolution. That fact alone should be sufficient to call for the sympathy and support of the American Government and people. Then the barbarity of the Spaniards in the war calls for the protest or interposition of this neighboring republic, and, indeed, for the protest of the whole civilized world. But there is another important reason why the United States should take a bold national policy with regard to Cuba. We have vast interests at stake—a large trade, and prospectively a much larger one, and a broad American policy to carry out. The opportunity has come, as far as regards Cuba, to apply the Monroe doctrine of excluding, as far as practicable, European powers from this continent. What would such a man as Bismark do in such a case? What would the man who seized and annexed the small German States, in carrying out a grand national policy for Prussia, do under such circumstances? What would Napoleon, England, or Russia do? Proclaim the independence of Cuba at once, and, if desirable, annex. There would be no half-way measures or hesitation. What would General Jackson have done—that brave old American who seized Florida when a colony of Spain on high national grounds? Let Congress and President Grant take the same high ground and settle the question at once. Any half-way measures of a quasi recognition of belligerent rights may lead to diplomatic complications with Spain and other European powers. General Grant has done well in his order to Admiral Hoff. Let us see if he has the stuff of Bismark or General Jackson in him to go further, and settle at once and forever the Cuban question.

The Interest on the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Boutwell makes his first demonstration as Secretary of the Treasury with an order to anticipate the interest on the public debt, subject to a rebatement of 6 per cent. In this step he makes clear his character as a fussy, impracticable politician, and demolishes all pretensions which he may have had to be considered a statesman and a financier.

Government bonds are held for two purposes. One class of holders have put their money in them as an investment. Are these going to accept prepayment of their interest when it is accompanied with the practical defeat of the purpose for which the bonds were purchased? Another class of holders are speculators operating for a rise or fall, and at all times anxious to use them as collaterals for temporary loans, for which purpose they are in great favor. But they cannot be negotiated, nor are they available as collaterals when coupons not yet due have been removed. Therefore, Mr. Boutwell's order becomes merely a demonstration which the proprietor of a mock-auction or gift-jewelry concern might practise, but which is discreditable in the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Boutwell has, we believe, been a small trader in his day. He may be presumed, therefore, to know something of the practices of business men in anticipating their paper. Do not they often go into the money market and buy up their notes when they may, from any cause, be purchased at a discount? Mr. Boutwell has a surplus of at least sixty millions of gold over all needful reservations to meet such contingencies as may arise. The Government has outstanding large amounts of bonds which it is pledged to redeem in gold at par. But these bonds may now be bought with gold at 85 per cent. of their face. Mr. Boutwell might now buy and cancel seventy-five millions of these bonds with about sixty-four millions of dollars, thus saving eleven millions at once to the Federal Treasury, and four and a half millions in annual interest. Instead of this plain, business-like proceeding, he drags the Government into Wall street as a peddling money shaver, and brings upon his administration of the Treasury Department the disgust of all business men.

The country is now in condition to receive and dispose of a large proportion of the surplus gold in the public treasury—never more so. But the wretched bungler whom the radicals have forced upon Grant will not act up to the occasion, but continue to unsettle confidence until a panic bring the business of the country about his ears. We have, indeed, fallen upon evil times when such great powers are reposed in incompetent hands.

Albert Edward and Abdul Aziz.

From the N. Y. Times.

A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Nowhere, probably, since his triumphal tour in unsophisticated America, has the Prince of Wales been so heartily received as in Constantinople, where, says a recent London telegram, he has already arrived and been "received by the Sultan with great splendor."

It is touching, this greeting between the young heir to the English throne and the debaucher of the Bosphorus; but it is only a fair exchange for the civilities shown to the latter by England during his western tour. What revolutions, what revenges has not time brought about in the relations of cross and crescent! The heir to the crown of Cœur-de-Lion plays a friendly bout, not with mace or ax, but with knife and fork, as boon comrades and fellow-trenchermen, with the successor of Saladin. It was a token of changed times and manners when the "sick man of the Bosphorus" arose, took up his bed, and walked westward; when, against custom and statute, and amid the doubtful head-shakings of conservative Mahometans, the Sultan electrified the faithful and made an epoch in Turkish history by gathering up his household and starting to visit the Christian dogs of London, Paris, and Vienna. It is hardly less a wonder when Albert Edward makes a new crusade to the infidels, and is received with open arms.

Steam, telegraph, and the printing-press have at once revolutionized and saved the Ottoman Empire. It was the toss of a penny, but the other day, whether the sick man should die and be dissected, or undergo that injection of new blood which, with nations as with men, may make even those in the valley and shadow of death live again. Ever since the allied intervention drove off the Surgeon-Czar who had prophesied the sick man's death, and who meant to make his word good, Turkey has become a new nation. One might almost say the shock it took from its danger of death had re-toned its system. What we know, at all events, is that, with the example of travel and free intercourse which the Sultan set, and with the new nineteenth century ideas which now permeate Mohammedanism, Turkey has aligned herself with the Western Powers in the march of progress, and is capable of anything.

"The time has come," said the Sultan, in that remarkable speech with which he opened his last year's Council, "when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization." There was a noble omen in these pregnant words, themselves no doubt the fruit of the Sultan's tour. And that they were not idle is shown by the spirit with which Turkey received the Paris solution of the Greek question. Before the Conference met, the Porte acceded to and urged its gathering; when it met, the Porte pledged its word to bow to the decision; and when that decision was made, it was accepted.

Another omen for the Ottoman Empire is the peaceful issue of the Græco-Cretan question—a matter surcharged with danger. Philanthropically, some of us may have sympathized with the Cretan insurgents, or deprecated the harsh measures whereby Omar Pasha crushed it; but practically we must admit that crushed it is. Sensational stories of new risings cannot avail against official facts; and, meanwhile, the mutual disarmament of Greece and Turkey has been followed by the significant appointment of a new and acceptable Ambassador from Athens to Constantinople. Outriding this storm, Turkey may look with more confidence to avoiding other breakers ahead.

We do not know, however, that we are justified in diverging into these general reflections *aprepos* of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Very likely he knows little and cares less for the new prospects of Turkey; a man of different stamp from Napoleon III (who will not run from Paris to Havre without a deep political purpose), he may, for aught we know, journey eastward for mere amusement. Nevertheless, his visit will not, on that account, provoke the less comment, or be watched and reported from day to day with less interest; and if personal enjoyment *be* the Prince's end, doubtless he will be able at least to testify that the Sultan's dinners are delicious, and that, in Thackeray's words, "his Port is Sublime."

Mr. Johnson at Knoxville.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Johnson has most emphatically shown, at Knoxville, that he is not dead—physically, at least—but very much alive; as the phrase goes, he is "alive and kicking." But he is kicking against the pricks in his useless tirades against events which history has made "fixed facts." Revolutions never go backward—a philosophic principle which, as Mr. Johnson ignored it during his administration, will probably help toward making him comparatively ignored now.

Whatever influence the ex-President may hereafter exert on local Tennessee politics, it is probable that his influence on national politics is on the wane. Fortified by his position as Chief Magistrate, and throwing his whole weight constantly upon that tremendous lever of official patronage which the President controls, Mr. Johnson maintained through four years a stubborn struggle against overwhelming numerical odds. But Mr. Johnson in the Presidency is a very different power from Mr. Johnson out of the Presidency; and, though he is fond of comparing himself to exiled Marcellus, while his rival is "Cæsar with the Senate at his heels," yet he himself must feel the difference in leverage-power on public sentiment between his present and his former state. "Slave" though he calls himself, in referring to his past four years, it was a species of bondage which he was perfectly willing to have the Democratic Convention of July reimpose upon him; and if he has escaped the yoke of the car of state, he must also be aware that he no longer draws that car after him.

Nor has Mr. Johnson anything new to say to the people—any new view or idea upon which he may claim their attention. He is a very frank, earnest, and honest man; and, accordingly, his Presidential policy has been repeatedly explained by him to the people in an intelligible way—nobody could possibly mistake it—and, having understood it completely, the people have repeatedly and emphatically condemned it. Mr. Johnson now says that he designs to devote the remainder of his life "to the vindication of his official career." In other words, just as he vetoed for the twentieth time Congressional measures on certain grounds, and did not fail to reiterate the reasons which had been overruled nineteen times before, so now we are to hear again those doctrines which the people have refused to sanction.

But the political history of the past eight years shows nothing more conclusively than that the men and the parties who devote themselves exclusively to reviving dead issues might as well give up the ghost at once. With new points of departure, a defeated organization may be rallied, but rehearsing antediluvian doctrines is fruitless, and, if his past sacrifices to the Constitution are to form, as Mr. Johnson threatens, the staple of his remaining speeches, these latter will cease henceforth to have anything more than an antiquarian, or, at least, a personal as distinguished from a public interest.

About Pardons.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The indiscriminate use, not to say abuse of the pardoning power, has been the subject of much complaint and criticism among the people of Pennsylvania for many years, and while every citizen will readily admit that nineteen twentieths of the pardons granted operate directly against the peace, safety, and well-being of society, still the evil is not only perpetuated, but increasing every year. It is a common thing to throw the responsibility entirely upon the Governor, but this is a grave mistake. It is true, the Executive holds this power alone, but when we consider the manner in which pardons are obtained, it will be found that the people are responsible, in a large measure, for the harm done to society in this way. A corrupt Executive may, of his own volition, or through mercenary motives, grant pardons in unlimited numbers; but, under ordinary circumstances, nine-tenths of the convicts turned loose upon society are released through the influence and representations of parties claiming to be familiar with their character and standing, and who certify that they are proper subjects for executive clemency. Our political organizations, ramifying through every ward, township, and county, and the facility with which party men of influence and character can be induced to sign petitions for pardons, are mainly relied upon as the means for accomplishing the end sought. When an attorney fails to prove the innocence of his client, and the sentence of the law has been pronounced, he at once sets in motion all the machinery available to secure a pardon. All the appliances, social and political, are brought into action. A wife; mother, or sister is sent to importune the Governor, letters from prominent gentlemen are obtained, and petitions signed by carefully selected names are forwarded. It is amazing how easily good men can be induced to violate their clearest convictions of right and justice in the matter of signing these petitions. We have known instances where men who sat as jurors and judges, in the trial and conviction of criminals justly deserving of punishment, and unfit to mingle in society, have signed petitions for their pardon even before they had been sent to the penitentiary. Those who undertake the work of obtaining a pardon do not count so much upon the number of names as upon the social and political influence represented by the signers. The masses are never appealed to. Senators, Representatives, clergymen, lawyers, politicians, editors, and all supposed to have weight with the Governor are approached by the pardon-seeker, and too often give their signatures thoughtlessly, recklessly, criminally. No citizen who has at heart the welfare of the society in which he lives, should sign a petition for pardon unless he is convinced that the subject hasbeen illegally convicted, or that the penalty impcsed was not justified by the circumstances of the case and the nature of the crime. If this course were pursued, improper pardons would be rare indeed. The Executive would hesitate long before extending clemency to a convict upon the mere representation of his counsel or the appeals of his family for sympathy. It is impossible, in the multiplicity of official duties, for the Governor to examine into the facts of each case (and in most cases the *facts* are carefully concealed), and he simply acts upon the representations of others. If these representations are truthful, no harm results to society, and the party restored to liberty is saved from a grievous wrong. On the other hand, if the representations are false, and a great criminal is turned loose, the most serious consequences ensue—the law falls into contempt, crime increases, jury trials become a farce, and justice a mockery. For all this, then, the community is mainly responsible. They unlock the prison door and set the culprit free.

That the pardoning power should be abridged, or modified in some way, is the opinion of many who have given this subject their attention. In some States this has already been done—as in Connecticut, where the Legislature alone exercises the power; in New Jersey, where all pardons are submitted to a regular Board; and in Maine, where they are passed upon by an Executive Council. In each of these States, the prerogative formerly belonged exclusively to the Governor, as in our own State now. These changes might or might not prove beneficial in Pennsylvania. The Legislature would hardly be a safe depository for the power, while a Board of Pardons might be influenced quite as readily as an Executive. These facts only make the evil more apparent, and suggest the difficulty of devising an adequate remedy. In the meantime, let every citizen ponder well the responsibility resting upon him as an individual, and as a member of society, when called upon to sign a petition for pardon. Let him consider well the consequences, and give his signature only from knowledge of the case. When our men of influence, position, and power cease to lend their names for this purpose, the responsibility will be thrown solely upon the Executive, and pardons will be rarely granted.

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Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent. payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $500, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,

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BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe. [3 10 tuths

Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 3

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary, No. 980 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu4

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite especial attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 3

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., JEWELLERS,

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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

DEPOT

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,

3 4 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 1042 SPRING GARDEN St. [2 25 3m

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous, weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7tip Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3f

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Eliza Castor, recently deceased, bequeathed $1000 to the Presbyterian church at Frankfort.

—Last evening a woman named Thompson walked overboard at Queen street wharf. She was rescued by a private watchman.

—A barn at Frankroad road and Junction Railroad, owned and occupied by Henry Quade, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning about half-past 10 o'clock.

—Charles Shavely, eighteen years of age, residing at No. 1417 Cadwalader street, was run over yesterday afternoon, at Front and Poplar streets, by three coal cars, and seriously injured. e was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Mr. P. B. Delaney, salesman for Mellor, Bains & Mellor, No. 40 N. Third street, fell yesterday afternoon from the first floor of the store into the sub-cellar, injuring himself severely. He was removed to his home, in Twentieth street, near Parrish.

—At a meeting of the Board of Wardens, held yesterday afternoon, the following licenses were granted:—

To Moro Phillips, Esq., to widen and extend his wharf into the Delaware river to the Warden's line, south of Almond street. C. J. Wolbert, Esq., to extend his wharf into the Schuylkill river, north of Spruce street, to the Wardens line. John J. Ridgway, Esq., to extend his wharf at Callowhill street, Schuylkill river.

—Charles H. Crawford had a hearing before Recorder Givin, yesterday, charged on the oath of Mary Devlin with obtaining $723·20 from her under false pretenses. The allegation of the prosecutrix is that she was induced to invest her money some months ago in the stock of a company formed to run a distillery at Twenty-first and Federal streets, upon the false representation that Crawford was the owner of the distillery, and that operations were going to be at once commenced. The accused was bound over for trial.

—Charles Spicer and Franklin McNamee were charged before Alderman Kerr yesterday with the commission of a series of offenses. There was testimony to show that two places in the State House Row, used by persons connected with the building, had been broken into recently and robbed; that the store of George W. Middleton, No. 109 Market street, had been robbed of wine and other property; that the store No. 906 Market street had also been robbed, and the store No. 902 Market street, besides the cigar shop of G. W. Eckert, No. 111 S. Fifth street. Some goods stolen from all these places were recovered, and the prisoners were committed for a further investigation.

—On Saturday night Detective Callanan was sent to the Academy of Music to look out for pickpockets, and in the rush upon the opening of the door discovered a man he had for years known as a professional thief. He at once secured him, and yesterday had him before Alderman Kerr for a hearing. The prisoner gave the name of Philip Thomas, and said that he had not been in Philadelphia, until recently, for some time. Detective Callanan stated the circumstances of the arrest, and H. Conner, a police officer at the Academy, testified that he saw Thomas and another man in the "push," and heard Thomas say to his companion, "Let us go through the old man," which was followed by an attempt to pick an old man's pocket. Witness said that he interferred, and was assaulted by Thomas. Alderman Kerr committed the accused under the ninety-day law.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅝.

—Lake Ontario is open for navigation.

—Navigation is open between Lakes Huron and Erie.

—Topeka, Kansas, had a $92,000 fire last Saturday.

—The Reading (Pa.) *Daily Times* has come out as a Republican journal.

—Ex-President A. J. will "speak his piece" in Nashville on Thursday. "I" still live.

—General Burton, United States Army, died at Fort Adams, on the 4th inst., of apoplexy.

—According to the Associated Press reports the Republicans of Connecticut have carried the day and won a handsome victory.

—A Massachusetts man, indicted as a non-resident peddler in Baltimore, was yesterday fined four hundred dollars. He had no license.

—Hon. Aubrey H. Smith was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

—Colonel Garrick Mallery, a gallant soldier, and a native of Philadelphia, has been appointed Secretary of State for Virginia, by General Webb.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt passed on second reading.

MADRID, April 5.—The *La Politica*, Sorrano's organ, declares that it knows facts relative to Mr. Hale's smuggling, which it describes as flagitious, and insists on having the documents.

MADRID, April 5.—Informal meetings of a majority of the Constituent Cortes have resulted in a resolution to support ex-King Fernando, of Portugal, for the throne of Spain. The Council of Ministers have also decided to second the majority of the Cortes in this determination, and a deputation, with Don Salustiano Delazaga at its head, has gone to Lisbon to invite King Fernando to accept the candidature.

HAVANA, April 5.—The Spanish man-of-war Quintin arrived in the harbor this morning, with the steamer Comanditario. The steamer was recaptured at Stirrup Key. The Cubans had left the vessel and taken refuge on shore. Of the crew four firemen have been brought here prisoners, and a Spanish war steamer has two other prisoners. It is stated that two Cubans were drowned while attempting to escape from the Comanditario.

A steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived with telegrams from the City of Mexico to April 1.

It was reported that Senor Romero would go to Washington, on a special mission for the Mexican Government. The pronunciamento of Palacio, in favor of Vega, was gaining adherents. Counsellor Jarray has been dismissed from the service of the Government, for giving an opinion in the shooting of certain rebel prisoners.

There was no official demonstration on the occasion of the birthday of President Juarez, but a number of citizens visited him and offered congratulations, and in the evening he was serenaded by fifteen bands, and crowds of people assembled in the streets around his residence.

THE HILL MURDER.

Statement of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Yesterday afternoon, two friends, one a witness for the defense on the trial, visited Twitchell in his cell at the County Prison, and had a conversation with him in regard to his "confession." The following is the conversation, as detailed by one of the parties:—

Question. Is the statement made on Saturday of your own composition, and without any influence whatever? Answer. It was my own entirely; and on Saturday I asked Mr. Perkins to be present, along with Mr. Bringhurst, at the reading of it.

Q. Did you on any occasion ever before know Mrs. Twitchell to leave her bed after retiring? A. Yes; I have known Mrs. Twitchell frequently to leave the room, and also have known her to be gone sometimes for over an hour, and converse with Mrs. Hill. But on this evening in question, I fell asleep on the lounge, and cannot say whether she left the room or not.

Q. How do you account for the blood on your shirt and person? A. All I can say to that is, that in lifting up the body to throw it out of the window, I caught hold of the head and shoulders, the heaviest portion, and my wife the feet.

Q. Was Mrs. Hill dead when you threw her out of the window? A. As far as I am able to judge, Mrs. Hill was dead when I lifted up the body, for I heard no groans and could not detect any breathing.

Q. Where was Mrs. Twitchell when she called you? A. She was in the entry, at the end of the staircase leading up into our room.

Q. Can you account for the poker in the yard? A. I cannot. I knew nothing of a poker until after our arrest.

Q. How about the ashes on the window-sill? A. I was smoking after tea, as it was my usual custom, and I presume I left them there.

Twitchell here added: I did not entertain the slightest idea that my statement would alter my situation as far as the law went, but made it to have entire peace with my God, and did not think it would be published until after my execution. My reasons for not stating it sooner are simply these—that I fully expected my wife to come forward and state all, and not leave me to perform the unpleasant duty; but her absenting herself from me, and her actions so unnatural to me, and in such a position, have compelled me to come forward and state all I know, which I did on Saturday. I would state, also, gentlemen, that if these statements can be said by my wife to want foundation, and are incorrect, let her come forward and deny them.

Contested Election Case.

Testimony in the above case was resumed yesterday before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs.

Simon Getty testified that he was one of the garrison of the Frankford Arsenal at this election; his home previous to his enlistment was in the Sixth precinct of the Twenty-third ward; voted the Democratic ticket in the Eighth division of this ward; his family lived in this division.

Michael Farrell testified that he was one of the garrison of the Frankford Arsenal, and voted the Democratic ticket. Had lived in the city before his enlistment; his family lived in the arsenal.

Michael O'Connor testified that he did not live at 17 North Twenty-first street at this election, and did not vote from there. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Mrs. Mary M. Dowd, 2114 Fairfield street, testified that she did not know where Levi Vanoman lived at this election; left her house in May. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Mrs. Hannah Myers, 2205 Simes street, testified that James Kelly moved from 2209 Simes street about the first of September, to West Philadelphia. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Mrs. Mary Flanagan, 7 North Twenty-first street, testified that Thomas McClosky moved from there in June last. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Martin Vowes testified that he formerly lived at No. 2023 Filbert street, and did not vote in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Johanna Manning, No. 2054 Jones street, testified that Thomas McDermott had not lived at her house since March, 1868. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Edward McLaughlin testified that he moved from No. 31 Shock street last September, and never voted. (He was on the voters' list and assessed there.)

Mrs. Ann Farrell, No. 30 Shock street, testified that Patrick Gorman has been living in West Philadelphia for six months past. (He was assessed at the above number, and on the voters' list).

Mrs. Rose McLaughlin, No. 2109 Filbert street, testified that Abram Stevenson left her house to live in West Philadelphia before this election. (He was assessed there, and on the list of voters.)

John Pike, Edward Clark, and James Boyle moved from the boarding-house, No. 2107 Shock street, before the election. (They were all assessed there, and on the voters' list).

Richard Mansfield testified that he formerly lived at No. 2143 Cuthbert street, but moved from there into the Tenth ward, where he voted. (He was assessed in Cuthbert street, and on the voters' list.)

William Toland, No. 2124 Cuthbert street, testified that Dennis McGuire moved from his house to the Fifteenth ward, where he lived last October. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Horace B. Gaw was recalled, and produced the list of voters of the Sixth division of the Fourth ward; Second of the Fifth; Eighth of the Ninth; and Seventh of the Eleventh.

Daniel Tracy testified that at this election W. H. Wheaton was an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island; Charles Potter resided in Delaware; Frederick Gibson was in Moyamensing Prison. They formerly lived with witness, at No. 1221 S. Front street. George Winkler arrived here in September last; has been in the navy; was not a citizen of Pennsylvania. (The three former were assessed at No. 103 Lombard street, and the latter at No. 422 S. Front street; they were all on the voters' list.)

Harrisburg.

Both branches of the Legislature met last evening. The following is a summary of their proceedings:—

SENATE.—The Senate was invited to be present at the dedication of the soldiers', Dauphin county monument on Wednesday next. Among the bills introduced was one to adjourn on April 15.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was a supplement to the General Jury bill. The Philadelphia Drug bill was made the special orde for Wednesday next. A bill was passed making it unlawful for the sheriff to appoint election deputies. A resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $2000 for the Brodhead murderers. A bill was introduced relative to purchases at sheriffs' sale. The Insane bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the General Registry bill was recommitted was agreed to. It was then discussed and passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

CONNECTICUT.

A Republican Victorry at the Polls—Election of a Republican Governor.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Waterbury gives English (Dem.) for Governor, 1082; Jewell (Rep.), 940. Democratic gain, 250.

Kellogg (Rep.), for Congress, has 1109, and Babcock (Dem.), 845.

HARTFORD, April 5—9 P. M.—The returns are coming in well for the Republicans, indicating the election of the State ticket by about 1000 majority, and the election of Strong (Rep.) over Dixon (Dem.), for Congress, in the First district.

Returns from forty towns gives 821 Republican gain over last spring's vote.

The full vote for Hartford gives for Governor, Marshall Jewell (Rep.), 2766; James English (Dem.), 3775; Democratic majority, 509. For Congress, Julian E. Strong (Rep.), 2957; James Dixon (Dem.), 3767. Dixon's majority, 510; Republican gain of 147 over the vote for Governor last spring.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Seventy-four towns show a Republican gain of 1351. The Democrats give up the State. Dixon is surely defeated by Strong in the First district. Babcock, Democrat, is elected in the Second district; Starkweather, Republican, in the Third district; and Beaman, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional district.

The *Times* (Dem.) says the vote of the State will fall 10,000 behind that of last year. Hartford falls off 400, and New Haven over 600. The result on the Governor is close, with the chances in favor of Jewett. The Democrats elect Congressmen in the Second and Fourth, and the Republicans in the First and Third districts. The Legislature shows considerable Democratic gains, but will probably be Republican in both branches by reduced majorities.

HARTFORD, April 5.—There are Republican gains in Hartford and New Haven counties, and Democratic gains in Windham, Fairfield, and Litchfield counties.

Strong's election over Dixon is considered sure. The Legislature is closely balanced.

HARTFORD, April 5—10 P. M.—Ten towns in Hartford county give a net Republican gain of 141 over the vote of last spring. Dixon (Democrat), for Congress, runs behind his ticket so far.

NEW HAVEN, April 5.—William Fitch, Citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by 85 majority over Gallagher, Democratic candidate. The city of New Haven gives Jewell 3381, and English 5010.

HARTFORD, April 6—3 A. M.—Hartford county complete gives Jewell 8180, English 8269. New Haven county, with four towns missing, gives Jewell 8963, and English 10,740. New London county, with two towns to hear from, foots up—Jewell, 5336; English, 4570.

Fairfield county complete gives Jewell 6710 and English 7102. Litchfield county, with nine towns missing, gives Jewell 3399 and English 3207. Windham county, with four towns to hear from, shows the vote for Governor to be—Jewell, 2056; English, 1752.

Tolland county complete, foots up Jewell, 3449; English 1853. Middlesex county, with one town missing, gives Jewell 2929, and English 2807. The total vote of the State is 40,942 for Jewell and 40,670 for English.

The twenty towns to be heard from gave majorities last year as follows:—Jewell, 450; English, 530. Total, 41,392 for Jewell, and 41,200 for English. Jewell's majority, 192.

Cuba.

It is reported at the capital to-day that a son and daughter of Mr. Casanova, now in prison in Cuba, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and asked the committee to recommend such action on the part of Congress as will more effectually protect the rights of American citizens on that island. The committee appeared indisposed to do anything in the matter, whereupon the parties repaired to the White House to have an interview with the President. The result thereof has not transpired at this writing. It is also reported that the Executive has ordered two monitors to be made ready for sea, and the presumption is that they are destined for the Cuban coast. Another rumor is, that the order recently made, assigning the 12th Infantry to California, has been countermanded. All this, if true, looks belligerent, and the general opinion outside official circles is, that Grant is only waiting a favorable opportunity to send such a force to Cuba as will give such moral support to the insurrectionists as to secure their success. An evening paper says:—"The Government has received information from New Orleans that an expedition is acout to sail for Cuba to join the insurrectionary army. The expedition is understood to have been organized by General Steadman, who, it will be remembered, visited Cuba about a month since, and, it is supposed, made all the necessary arrangements for the landing of American recruits. The Navy Department has sent special instructions to Admiral Hoff to intercept them."—*Age's Washington correspondence of yesterday.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5·36 | MOON RISES.....3·03
SUN SETS.....6·30 | HIGH WATER.....10·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 24
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 25
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Mar. 27
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31

FOR EUROPE.

City of York	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
City of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 8
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	April 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	April 10
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nigreta, Stowers, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Matanzas, do.
Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, Nevis, Moro Phillips.
Br. schr Charlotte, Strachan, Malaga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Cardenas, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, Swan Island, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr James Barrett, Barrett, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, Providence, do.
Schr Scud, Harris, Bridgeport, Conn., do.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Boston, do.
Schr Canaden, Riley, Boston, do.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Buell, Boston, do.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, Roxbury, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. G. Whildin, Fennimore, Boston, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Cambridge, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed outside the Capes, one brig; inside the Capes, one brig; and at the Ledge, one brig, bound up.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Andaman, Otis, 7 days from Havana, with sugar to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Ital. brig Giovanino, Luise, 52 days from Naples, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, from New York, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 3 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult. lat. 41, long. 48.
Ship Hannibal, Niemann, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult.
Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, from Middlesborough for Philadelphia, was off Penzance 22d ult.
Steamship Brunette, Howes, hence, at New York 4th inst.
Barque Woodland, Higgins, hence for Rotterdam, remained at Deal 23d ult., and was being supplied with an anchor in place of one lost.
Barque Scottish Bride, Allen, hence for Elsinore, put into Portland 22d ult.
Barque Sigrid, Fredericksen, from Shields for Philadelphia, was off Seaview 22d ult.
Barque Diana, Michaelis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 22d ult.
Barque Village Queen, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult., and passed Deal next day.
Barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, remained at Shields 20th ult.
Barque Salma, Eckholm, for Philadelphia, remained at Shields 10th ult.
Barque Volant, Castner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.
Barque Waldo, Baker, which put into Queenstown early in January from Ardrossan, in a leaky state and rudder-head injured, repaired and strengthened, and resumed her voyage 22d ult. for Philadelphia.
Brig Eunice, from Doboy Island for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. off the Delaware.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, hence for Kittery, at Edgartown 1st inst.
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 27th ult.
Schr Sea Lion, James, hence, at Richmond 31 inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES P. BARNARD, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States, upon his own petition.
To the creditors of said bankrupt.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
4 6 tu3t No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to
JOHN W. SEXTON, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, HANNAH K. BURNETT, No. 3915 CHESTNUT street, } Executors, Philadelphia.
3 9 tu6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to
ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix, No. 26 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
2 tu6t

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,
Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
3 24 2m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent.
Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DUSENBERRY'S OYSTER BAY, S. E. corner of SECOND and MARKET Streets. Families supplied at all prices. Largest Stews in the city. Open on Sunday. 3 31 6t*

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
3 31 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and are exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 3 tf

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $12·5 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 23 3m

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. MCCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1925 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pure Rye Whiskies,
In Bond and Tax Paid. 4 11

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Dr. S. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

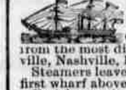
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution.

The struggle of the Cuban patriots for freedom increases in dramatic interest. It is evident that Spain is thoroughly alarmed, and that no pains are to be spared to restore, by bloodthirsty cruelty on the one hand and by liberal concessions on the other, the wavering allegiance of the ever-faithful Isle. A cable telegram announces that Marshal Serrano has forwarded orders to Havana, directing that elections be held for the choice of representatives in the Spanish Cortes. This privilege was solicited for centuries in vain, and it is proffered now mainly for the purpose of dividing the counsels of the insurgents, and creating in their ranks a party more favorable to peace with the mother country, on these comparatively favorable terms, than to the continuation of a desperate conflict. In the present aspect of affairs, however, we think that every true Cuban will say, like the French Revolutionists of 1848, when the supporters of the Orleans dynasty proposed to substitute a descendant of Louis Philippe for that discarded monarch, "Too late! too late!"

But meanwhile the oppressors display boundless ferocity against all who are clearly implicated in the revolution. Not only have distinguished patriots been slaughtered in cold blood, estimable citizens consigned to a fate worse than death for no other crime than sympathy with the cause of their country, and the populace shot down like dogs for real or imaginary hostility to Spanish tyranny, but several American residents in Cuba have been treated with great indignity on account of their alleged complicity with the insurgents; and, to crown all, it now appears that if any armed vessel is found in the Cuban waters which is believed to contain material aid for the insurgents, all the crew are to be treated as pirates, and instantly shot.

This startling intelligence is distinctly conveyed in a despatch from Admiral Hoff to the Navy Department, in which he states that the brutal policy indicated was formally announced in a proclamation issued by General Dulce on the 24th ult. It will be remembered that during the late war in this country, hundreds of vessels were sent from Great Britain conveying arms, ammunition, medicine, clothing, and food to the Rebels, and on many occasions the Union troops were confronted by soldiers whose weapons and accoutrements were exclusively of British manufacture. But although many blockade-runners, with similar cargoes, were subsequently captured, nobody ever seriously thought of punishing the crews engaged in this illicit traffic. It was understood on both sides that the penalty of capture was confiscation; but Great Britain would no doubt have instantly declared war if we had dared to shoot the sailors on board these ships, as General Dulce proposes to shoot the crews of any American or English vessels that attempt to render similar aid to the Cubans. If there is any difference in the international law applicable to the two cases, it can only spring from the fact that Great Britain had recognized the seceders as belligerents, while our Government has not yet granted similar recognition to the Cuban insurgents; but this defect can easily be remedied by the action of our own Government, and in view of the threatened danger of American seamen Congress and the administration cannot be too prompt in officially acknowledging an obvious fact. The insurgents unquestionably are belligerents, so powerful that during the last six months they have steadily been gaining ground, winning many important victories, extending and consolidating their authority, and attracting, day after day, important new accessions to their ranks.

At this juncture, however, after so much has been achieved, it is the duty of every sincere friend of Cuban independence to make herculean exertions to complete the work so well begun. A dollar spent now may be more serviceable than thousands squandered on a hopeless movement hereafter. A life offered up, a gun, a cannon, and, above all, an iron-clad loaded with arms and with brave men who know how to use them, would at this moment possess princely value to the men who are bravely struggling for the freedom of an enslaved country. Now is the propitious moment. If it passes away, no equally favorable opportunity may occur again for many years. What seems to be most needed is the acquisition of a port from which communication with the outside world can be maintained. The Cubans and the friends of Cuba in the United States would grant invaluable aid if they thus opened the seaboard to the conquerors of the interior. The skilful use of but an infinitesimal fraction of the armaments rotting in American wharves would destroy forever the Spanish yoke; and it will be singular if, in view of the many claims the patriots have to American sympathy, some mode will not be devised to help brave men by brave and generous deeds. It is stated that a meeting of the friends of Cuba is to be held in National Hall this week. No pains should be spared to make the demonstration worthy of the cause and the occasion.

Let Us Hear the People.

Mr. John Cloud has introduced into the lower house of the State Legislature a bill relative to the mode of settling the vexed question of the locality of the new public buildings. It provides that at the next annual election the voters of Philadelphia shall decide by ballot as to what place is the most popular. There is in this proposition a great deal of sound common sense, and it will, we think, receive the commendation of the great body of our citizens. In matters of purely local interest, it seems to us that the will of the people could with ease be directly heard. It is different so far as large tracts of country are concerned, but in a municipality like Philadelphia we are at a loss to understand why the voters are not more frequently consulted. If there ever was a time and a question upon which they are fully calculated to vote understandingly, it is on the issue which it is now proposed to submit to them for settlement. There is a great difference in the Councils as to what location is best, whether Independence Square or Penn Square. So great is the difference of opinion, and so frequent the fluctuation, that one day a majority favors one and the next day the other. The newspapers, too, are divided. Those who own property around Independence Square are all eager for that site, while those who are not pecuniarily interested in the neighborhood all favor Broad street. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the same motives of selfishness may have influenced Councils, and that from them a disinterested decision is difficult to obtain.

In view, then, of the unsettled and unsatisfactory state of feeling on the part of our Representatives, why not go to the fountain head? Why not ask the direct opinion of the people of the city? Surely, they are quite as competent to decide that as their Representatives. Now, what does the law introduced by Mr. Cloud amount to? It is nothing more than a very just bill, introduced to let the people decide where the public buildings shall be; and that they will direct they shall be erected without any additional expense, cannot be questioned. When the citizen comes to the polls to vote, he will receive printed tickets, indicating the leading sites proposed, and he can vote any one he wants, or else vote on a written ticket for such a place as he pleases. Of course, the question will really resolve itself into whether Independence Square or Penn Square will be the position.

We believe by this means we will see how many thousands and tens of thousands of Philadelphians prefer the centre of our city to the eastern end. It will then be seen how the live and prosperous portion of our citizens will rally around an effort which is to be a great public improvement. We court this means of deciding the question. We think it the fairest and at the same time the one most calculated to give success to our ideas. When the splendid location on Broad street, with its wide space and unrivalled position for beauty and utility, is compared by the people with the narrow, cramped, crowded, and ugly position proposed by interested parties at Sixth and Walnut, we will soon see which they will favor. We are willing to leave with them the question whether the city shall have a pile which will be visited by strangers with wonder and admiration, or whether we shall have a series of "new court houses" of red brick, to be a blot and a standing disgrace to our liberality and our taste. By all means let the will of the people be heard as to the two localities.

A Strange Objection.

Yesterday, in the State House of Representatives, Mr. Rogers asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to erect fountains. Mr. Strang objected, and therefore the advocates of the bill will have to wait a more propitious moment before they can introduce it to the Legislature. Wherefore did Strang object? Was it because there was "nothing in the bill"? or was it because he was afraid it might interfere with the perquisites of the great Cattle Yard Association, who hope, with Strang's aid, to control all the beef, mutton and pork brought to the Philadelphia markets? There may be some very objectionable features in the bill offered by Mr. Rogers which we are not aware of, but if it really emanated from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—and we have no doubt that it did—there is every reason to believe that is a perfectly proper and beneficial measure. The necessity for a liberal supply of drinking fountains for man and beast in all quarters of this great city needs no argument. If such fountains were abundant, the consumption of ardent spirits during the summer months by the bipeds would be much diminished, and the poor overtasked brutes for whose protection the society asking for the fountains was organized would have every cause to be grateful to the large-hearted charity that provided for their wants.

It would, perhaps, be strange if Strang did not object to such a measure as this, and he might ask, Why should a "legislature" waste the few remaining valuable moments of the session in discussing bills of this kind, for the benefit of animals that have no influence whatever at primary elections or at the polls? Why, indeed, Strang? The objection of Strang is a tolerably sure sign that there "is nothing in this bill," and that it is a perfectly legitimate measure that ought to pass the Legislature. We hope that Mr. Rogers will not allow himself to be put down by Strang, but that he will persist in his efforts to get the bill before the House, and, if possible, get it passed.

United States District Attorney.

We are glad to see that the United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., for the position of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The selection is a good one. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of tried ability, and no one can doubt his honesty. At the same time, his long experience as Commissioner has given him a knowledge of nearly all the cases which are offenses against the nation. He brings, therefore, to his new post experience and ability as well as stern integrity, and we have no doubt but that he will discharge the duties with fidelity to the Government and satisfaction of the people.

The President has settled the agony of the politicians by affixing his signature to the amended Tenure-of-Office act, as it passed both houses of Congress after the report of the conference committee. Now that this stumbling-block is out of the way, the country anticipates at the hands of President Grant an immediate inauguration of the policy so long promised the people, which shall give to them, for the first time in years, a thoroughly honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the Government. And we think it safe to say that for once the country is not doomed to disappointment.

Connecticut has stood bravely up to the mark. Although there was a large falling off in the popular vote yesterday, there was a certain gain of one Republican Congressman, while Governor English, the half-way Democratic Executive, gives place to an out-and-out Republican successor. Moreover, the Legislature is still decidedly Republican, and that on the distinct issue of the fifteenth amendment. The Democrats have expressed an extraordinary amount of anxiety to have this amendment go before the people in this way. We sincerely hope that they will rest satisfied with the result of the experiment in Connecticut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
2 6

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 20 stuth6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.
J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN,
AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthfs

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY" will be held at
No. 3003 MARKET Street,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS, A TREASURER, AND SECRETARY, to serve for one year.
W. S. COTTRINGER,
4 6 10 14 19* Secretary.

Attention, Ladies, if You Please!

Those boys of yours need Clothes. Dear little chaps! how nimbly they do climb over fences, and up trees and lamp-posts! How regardless they are of the best interests of the fabrics you put upon them! Let them run and jump. Let them have a rousingly jolly time.

A boy who has no fun in him isn't worth two cents.

At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S you buy BOYS CLOTHING so cheap that you can let your young hopefuls wear out as much of it as they please.

Complete suit for your 5 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 6 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 7 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 8 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 9 year old Boy.
Complete suits for all your Boys of all ages, sizes, and styles whatsoever.
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST! at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Decorated Toilet Ware
IN THE CITY
At Great Reductions.
ALSO,
FINE INDIA CHINA
VERY CHEAP,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
3 20 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m*

GAS COOKING STOVES!
An article that should be in possession of every housekeeper. Price, from $1 50 to $8. For sale by
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

TO BARBERS!
A New Gas Apparatus for Heating Irons for Curling Hair. Price $1 25. For sale by
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER, | GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.
President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1 00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1 00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2 50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
KING FARO AND HIS SATELLITES;
OR
Leaves from the Diary of a Reformed Bowery Boy.
WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER
BY
JOHN COOPER VAIL,
Author of the "Hebrew Gladiator," "La Tour de Nesle," "Life Scenes in Our Great Cities," etc.
The story as a whole is one of intense interest. The scenes change like the variations of a Kaleidoscope, from the great bank of John Law, whose chips were of solid gold and who turned for a million, to the dark slums of St. Antoine, St. Giles, and the Five Points, where the smallest coin was devoured by the Tiger. The third book, entitled "The Star of the Pave, or on the Tear and on the Town," introduces many living characters among the gay gamboliers, who will be readily recognized by the fast men about town; while it also reveals the wonderful history of the Cora Pearl, of the Crescent City, and the terrible secrets of the vigilance committee in Vicksburg and San Francisco. Do not fail to purchase No. 1, Vol. XVII, of the NEW YORK CLIPPER, now ready.
THE CLIPPER ALSO CONTAINS:—
"Walking down Broadway," and who he sees there, by our Broken Dutch poet.
Sport on the waters.
Fearful Scene in a Menagerie.
A Night with the Gladiators.
Dramatic, Circus, and Minstrel News.
The Latest Sporting News.
See the opening page of a new volume of the CLIPPER.
The CLIPPER is a Representative Journal of Men, Manners, and Things.
"Our Jim" writes for the CLIPPER.
See the NEW YORK CLIPPER for April 10, for sale everywhere.
FRANK QUEEN,
Editor and Proprietor,
No. 22 SPRUCE Street,
1t New York.

CARPETINGS, ETC.
CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Spring Importation of Carpetings.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs, DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.
Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,
ALL WIDTHS.
English and American Oil Cloths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT St., Philad'a,
3 11 thstu3mrp) Opposite Independence Hall.

STANDARD AND STERLING SILVER WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
A large and complete assortment of the above goods, splendidly finished, unsurpassed by any others in the country, AND IN WHICH PURCHASERS CAN PLACE THE FULLEST RELIANCE FOR BEING EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.
Repairing and Replating done in the best manner.
GEORGE H. BECHTEL,
4 6 3t4p No. 716 ARCH Street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALTY.
The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
3 16 tuths12t No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT St. e. t., below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES McMULLAN and R. W. LEHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES McMULLAN.
April 1, 1869.

JAMES McMULLAN, thankful for the patronage of his customers and kind friends, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
As successor to JAS. McMULLAN, will continue the
HOUSE-FURNISHING
Dry Goods Business,
Making, as heretofore,
LINEN GOODS,
Of every description, the great leading specialty of his business.
4 6 3t JAMES McMULLAN.

LINEN GOODS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH St.,
3 16 stuth13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10).
CENTRAL LOCATION.
LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.
A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.
Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
L. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FANCY SILK POPLINETTES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened to-day, 42 pieces
Fancy Styles Silk Poplinettes,
The handsomest goods of the kind ever offered in Philadelphia.
The Patterns and Colors were ordered by ourselves.
4 6 3t

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH.
SECOND OPENING
OF
SPRING GOODS
THIS DAY.
4 3 stuth3m

CARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Dress Goods.
The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
SILKS, GRENADINES, POPLINS, ETC.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

DRY GOODS.
1012 1014
THE ROYAL CHART
FOR
Cutting and Fitting Ladies' Dresses.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Has made arrangements with the Patentee in Europe, by which he has secured the celebrated Royal Chart for Cutting and Fitting Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
This has proved to be the most reliable system for Cutting and Fitting ever presented to the public.
To each purchaser of a Dress Pattern, one of these charts will be given free of cost. 4 5 3t

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
FIRST GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street,
Tuesday, April 6, 1869.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of
SILKS, SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS, BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES, STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS, STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS, FLOWERS,
To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuthsm

SPRING OPENING
OF
BONNETS AND HATS,
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869.
Also, a general assortment of New Goods, such as RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE.
R. P. S. HEATH. 1t*p

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. P. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
(Until their late Store is rebuilt),
HAVE NOW
An Entirely New Stock of Goods,
To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening
PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,
Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.
Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of
OPERA GLASSES,
Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.
The latest contributions of Art in
REAL BRONZE.
A largely increased supply of
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.
Also, a very full line of
GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 1m

WESTPHALIA HAMS.
JUST RECEIVED BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills.
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Faust" at the Academy of Music.

Last evening Miss Kellogg was greeted at the Academy of Music by an audience which certainly could not have been less enthusiastic than any before which it was her good fortune to appear abroad, while its numbers were limited solely by the capacity of the building. The great favor with which the American prima donna was received in Europe has, as a matter of course, added strength to her old popularity at home, and then, it should be remembered, "Marguerite" was the *role* in which she made her memorable and successful *debut* at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. Every frequenter of the opera has seen *Faust*, and nearly all have witnessed Miss Kellogg's "Marguerite" before the days of her European fame. In London, according to all the reports which reached us, her success in this *role* was unqualified. In fact, she appears to have taken the British public by storm, especially the so-called critical portion of it. Therefore, while a large proportion of her audience last evening were prepared, from experience, to witness a masterpiece of lyric and dramatic art, all these, in common with those who had never before heard her sing in this character, had been moved, by rumors from beyond the sea, to anticipate something a little more artistic than that excellence which satisfies every reasonable demand of art. In other words, the Academy of Music was literally packed last evening by an audience, the great majority of whom expected to witness an extraordinary and superlatively grand impersonation of a *role* which, perhaps, admits of of such a rendition in as great degree as any other in the whole range of lyric art. Nothing short of such extravagant expectations could have led any one to regard Miss Kellogg's performance as a failure, and such, it is safe to say, was the impression left upon many of her auditors. Doubtless she has never sung better or acted better in this city, in the past, but she certainly did not excel her previous efforts. By dint of hard study and unceasing practice she has achieved a correct conception of the character of "Marguerite," has been enabled to throw into it that thoroughly sympathetic vein which it imperatively demands; and although there may be some justice in the common criticism that she is still unable to consummate her art by its concealment, to cast aside entirely all traces of affectation or straining, she has succeeded in producing a careful, finished, and artistic portraiture of one of the most difficult of lyric *roles*, achieving a success which has never been equalled in this country, and we are quite willing to believe has never been surpassed abroad. Yet all this was possible, while the audience had still room for disappointment.

With regard to the remainder of the performance, we must say that no one in the cast was so successful as to detract from the lustre of the central figure. Madame Cellini, who appeared as "Siebel," is an artist of no mean pretensions, but her rendition cannot compare favorably with that of Madame Natali-Testa, nor even with that of Mrs. Seguin in English. Hermanns has so thoroughly monopolized "Mephistopheles," has framed upon the *role* such a masterly character, both vocally and dramatically, that Signor Antonucci, who is unrivalled in almost everything he attempts, always appears to poor advantage as the tempter of "Dr. Faustus." Signor Orlandini rendered the part of "Valentin" creditably, but he appeared to regard it as somewhat below his standard, and failed through carelessness to do himself full justice. The chorus was strong, and sufficiently effective in most of the situations, but not altogether in harmony at times, a defect which marred the opening scene of the second act more especially.

"School" at the Arch.

Mr. T. W. Robertson is the Anthony Trollope of the drama, and with subjects which in no instance rise above the commonplace, and which under ordinary circumstances would appear even mean and trivial, he has contrived to make some of the freshest, brightest, and most charming plays of the day. His characters are never strongly marked, and yet they are life-like and clearly outlined sketches, which the actors have no trouble in filling up. Commonplace as are Mr. Robertson's themes, there is always a vein of genuine poetry in his plays which the audience is quick to appreciate, and a fund of quiet, graceful humor which never sinks to coarseness, and which never fails to awaken pleasant smiles and laughter.

The comedy of *School*, one of Mr. Robertson's latest productions, was performed at the Arch last evening to a fair audience, and it achieved more than a fair amount of success. The plot is very slender, and, indeed, there can scarcely be said to be a plot. The old fairy story of "Cinderella" modernized is all that there is in it; and, as if to mark this fact, the more distinctly the curtain rises upon the heroine of the play, relating the story of the fairy godmother and the prince who wooed the little cinder wench to her school companions as they are weaving wreaths of flowers in the grove; and as the drama progresses, the analogy is even more pointedly insisted upon. It has been charged that Mr. Robertson plagiarized this idea from a recent German play, but whether this be the case or not, *School* is as distinctly impressed with the same style and characteristics as *Ours* and *Caste* that is impossible to believe it is not essentially Mr. Robertson's own work.

None of the situations in *School* are dramatic in the strict sense of the word, and many of them would appear absolutely weak, trivial, and silly, were it not that Mr. Robertson is an artist and a poet who knows how to dignify the trivial, and to make commonplace not merely endurable but in a high degree entertaining. Such plays as *Ours*, *Caste*, and *School* gratify the modern taste for realism on the stage, but they gratify it in a legitimate manner: the people who figure in the scenes are real men and women, and not caricatures or copies of old dramatic figure-heads that have done duty ever since play-houses were invented; the dialogue is clear, crisp, and often brilliant, and in spite of the slightness of the plots and the triviality of the incidents, these works are so evidently the production of a man of taste, culture, and poetic feeling, that they can be looked at and enjoyed by sensible people with a certain amount of satisfaction. *School* is a better work than *Ours*, but it is scarcely equal to *Caste*, which was decidedly the freshest, most original, and most attractive comedy that has been produced by any English or American playwright for many a day. Those who have enjoyed the other works by the same author will enjoy *School*, and if the usual luck of the Robertson's plays holds in this instance, it will have a good run.

School is very nicely placed upon the stage, and all the appointments are elegant and in the best taste. The characters all require to be well acted, but none of them afford much opportunity for very vigorous acting. The most striking performance is that of Mr. Everly, in the very unpleasant part of "Mr. Krux," the usher. This personage reminds us somewhat of "Uriah Heep," and Mr. Everly's excellent "make up" and expressive by-play add much to the effect of the personation. Miss Price as "Bella Marks," the heroine of the piece, acts well, but she is not girlish enough, and her simpering manner and mincing gait, which would be appropriate enough in some cases when a boarding-school miss is to be represented, are not in character in this instance. Mrs. Drew's personation of "Naomi Tighe," the West Indian heiress, is open to the same objection; besides, her dress is not sufficiently girlish, and is entirely too gorgeous even for an heiress and a "parlor boarder." Mr. Mackay gives a capital representation of "Beau Farintosh," who turns out to be "Bella's" grandfather, and who in the last act is seen restored to grey hairs and common sense, having abandoned his hair-dye and his other follies at the same time. The other parts are well sustained as follows:—"Lord Beaufoy," Mr. James; "Jack Poyntz," Mr. Barton Hill; "Dr. Sutcliffe," master of the Cedar Grove Academy, Mr. Hemple; "Mrs. Sutcliffe," Mrs. Thayer, and the pupils of the school by Mrs. Creese and other members of the company.

The scenery by Mr. Hawthorne, representing a grove near the school, the school-room, and the grounds, is very good. Last evening the orchestra attempted to give some selections from Rossini's *Cenerentola*, which were appropriate enough if well rendered; but as they were not well rendered, it would be, perhaps, advisable for Mr. Dodsworth in future to give as an accompaniment music which is not above the capacity of his corps of fiddlers.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* will be performed this evening with the following cast:—"Zerlina," Miss Kellogg, "Lady Rochberg," Miss Frida De Gebele; "Fra Diavolo," Herr Habelmann; "Giacomo," Signor Barili; "Beppo," Signor Dubreuil; and "Milord Rochberg," Signor Ronconi. To-morrow evening *Le Prophete* will be given for the last time; on Thursday *Crispino e la Comare;* on Friday *Don Giovanni;* and on Saturday afternoon *Faust.*

Opera Bouffe.—Mr. J. Grau will commence a season of *opera bouffe* on Wednesday, April 14. *Geneviene de Brabant, La Vie Parisienne, Barbe Bleue, Fleur de The* and *L'Oil Creve* will be performed. The season is limited to ten nights and two matinees, and subscription tickets for the twelve performances, price $12, can now be secured at the Academy.

At the Walnut the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be performed this evening.

At the Chesnut the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given this evening.

At the Arch T. W. Robertson's new comedy of *School* will be performed this evening.

At the Theatre Comique Professor St. Jean, necromancer, biologist, magician, and juggler, will give an attractive entertainment this evening. This performer executes his feats without traps, confederates, mechanism, or apparatus, and he is well worth seeing.

At the American the Arabs will give one of their wonderful acrobatic performances this evening.

The Germania Orchestra will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

Customer Department—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workman into Men's, Youths', Boys' or Children's garments of every style.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street, Philadelphia, and 600 Broadway, New York.

Quality and Style, Workmanship, Price, } Perfect; the best; the lowest.

Chesterfield, Sacks, Walking, Evening, and Dress Coats, and an endless assortment of Light and Dark Spring Overcoats, fresh from the workshop, and will be sold at prices as low as any other establishment in the Union.

Charles Stokes & Co., Continental Hotel Building.

The $1,000,000 Robbery, at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, could not have happened had the Savings Bank been provided with one of Marvin's Spherical Chrome Iron Burglar Safes, impervious to wedges, sledges, and drills. Call and see them. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut street, Masonic Hall.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Grand Spring Opening.—Mr. Thompson Reynolds, Northwest Corner Eighth and Vine, has a grand Spring Opening of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, French and American Flowers, to-morrow, to which the attention of the public is invited.

Opening Day.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Nos. 834 and 836 Chesnut street, will open on Thursday, April 8, their spring styles of ladies', misses', and children's fancy hats and infants' lace caps.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GLAUM—LESH.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. I. F. Stidham, Mr. CHARLES GLAUM and Mrs. LIZZIE A. LESH, all of Falls of Schuylkill, city.

REILLY—REILLY.—On October 18, 1868, by the Very Rev. Father M. Walsh, Mr. HUGH REILLY to Miss MARY REILLY, both of this city.

DIED.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, on Second-day, the 5th instant, SAMUEL C. BUNTING, in his 79th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3307 Walnut street, on Fifth-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

CANNAVAN.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE CANNAVAN, daughter of Eary and the late Robert Moore, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also Nonpariel Grotto, No. 7, S. & D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 229 Jefferson street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at vault of church.

McNICHOLL.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM McNICHOLL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Yinby, No. 1123 Thurlow street, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Philadelphia Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

See its rates and plans before insuring elsewhere.

Alex. Whilldin, President.
John S. Wilson, Secretary. 6 10

Agents and Solicitors
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

And all persons contemplating insurance, will do well to see Mr. H. G. Wilson, at the office of the

PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth3m Philadelphia.

MCCXXVIII.—I would respectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstu6 E. S. EARLEY.

WINES, ETC.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

The attention of the trade is solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promisaine, Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 5

Rodgers' and Wostenholm's pocket knives, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's razors, and the celebrated Lecoltre razor scissors of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. Madeira's, No. 115 S. Tenth Street, below Chesnut.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
NOS. 1301 AND 1303 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF
HARDWARE!!!
HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.
2700 kegs Nails, Brads, and Spikes, $5 per keg.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete, 75 cents.
5000 dozen 1¾ inch Frame Pulleys, 26 cents per dozen.
365 dozen 3-inch Narrow Butts, 65 cents per dozen pair.
419 dozen 3x3 Broad Butts, $1·20 per dozen pair.
OLIVER AMES' No. 2 Shovels, $13·50 per dozen.
A large assortment of HARDWARE at low prices. 3 2tuths2m4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES.
The Largest stock and greatest variety of
Choice Family Groceries
For table use in this city is to be found in our establishment.
No expense or trouble is spared to meet the wants of our customers. Everything is sold at the lowest cash prices. Orders promptly attended to, and goods packed securely for any part of the country, and delivered free of charge to any depot or steamboat.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pa., on the Baltimore turnpike, eleven miles from the city, ten minutes' walk from Crum Creek station, Baltimore Railroad, containing about four acres. The house is built in Italian villa style, with modern improvements, stable, coach-house, etc. Immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON, No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.
4 5 3t*

FOR SALE—A NEW AND THOROUGHLY well-built and convenient COTTAGE, finished in good style, with all modern conveniences, on Fisher's lane, Germantown, three minutes' walk from station. WM. H. BACON, No. 317 WALNUT Street.
4 1 6t*

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly, or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.
4 6 1m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 2tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 31 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in LOCUST Street, below Sixteenth. Address T. J. W., Telegraph Office. 3 29 6t*

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 2 6 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every instrument offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 8 stuth1m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
22 Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

A NEW ERA
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
JOHN WANAMAKER
APRIL 5, 1869,
HAVE OPENED THE
Large Brown-Stone Buildings,
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co.)
AS A FIRST-CLASS
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
To be conducted on a large and generous, yet not extravagant scale, for the sale of a class of made-up Clothing superior to the Ready-made Clothing which has formerly met the demands of Philadelphia trade; and for a
Merchant Tailoring
Business that shall combine advantages only to be secured in an extensive and progressive house.

DEPARTMENTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
JOHN W. ROGERS, Head of Department.
Formerly with Rockhill & Wilson.
The majority of our citizens buy their clothes Ready-made; many more would do so if they could secure as good material, as fashionable styles and finish as they do in having their garments made to order. We see no reason why this should not be done, and we propose to do it, offering to the public Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in Style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished.

CUSTOM WORK.
CORPS OF CUTTERS.
JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Mageoch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehrlicher.
G. E. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.
Here we propose to combine all the advantages that can be desired, or that can be obtained in any of the first Merchant Tailoring establishments of the country. Our Ccutters shall be scientific men of acknowledged skill, the very best that can be had. Our stock of Piece Goods shall embrace all that is Newest and Finest, from our own and foreign markets, and shall be more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia. Those who desire it can confidently count upon obtaining the very height of the style. Great despatch and punctuality in filling all orders.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S.
HENRY GREER, Head of Department,
Formerly with Hyatt, Hegeman & Co., Broadway, N. Y.
We will give special attention to the "Little Gentlemen," and will furnish the boys and young gentlemen with clothes for home and school wear, and for all dress occasions. All novelties in this line will be found in our stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all the materials used, and work done, upon the Children's Clothing. Salesladies will be in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LOUIS L. FORBES, Head of Department,
Formerly with J. C. Arrison.
Our stock in this department will be as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen, and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, and whatever else goes to complete a gentleman's attire at home or when travelling.

SPECIAL CARD.
We believe that the growth of our city and the improved tastes of our people in this matter of dress demand such an enterprise, and we propose meeting the demand. We bring to the undertaking a successful and not limited experience, an ample cash capital, the co-operation of the best of workmen in all departments, and a determination to succeed; and with the help of all who are interested not only in the comparatively small matter of
"GOOD CLOTHES",
But also in the great matter of extending the mercantile interest and spirit of our city, we intend making an establishment which will compare favorably both, in the amount of business done and in the manner of doing it, with any similar concern in New York or any other part of the country.
We ask a share of your patronage, solely on the grounds, however, that we can supply you with Clothing, either
READY-MADE,
OR
MADE TO ORDER,
Superior in Style and Finish, and of a greater variety of materials than can be had elsewhere. Will you call at an early date, though you have no intention of buying, and inspect our stock, and examine the new fashion plates and piece goods in the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT?
The entire public are invited to examine,
The ladies especially, to see the Boys' and Children's Department, which is a PROMINENT FEATURE.
Respectfully,
4 5 tf JOHN WANAMAKER.

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN!
Ye Who Want the FINEST Clothes!
We have been making nothing else for more than
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
The Oldest Established House!
The People's Favorite!
The Father's Comfort!
The Mother's Delight!
The Boys' Enthusiastic Satisfaction!
Long as We have been Established, We are Continually Getting Up NOVELTIES.
Great as has been the Perfection We have Attained, We are Constantly making IMPROVEMENTS.
Much as We have done to Elevate the Standard of Good Clothes for Good Men, We are Doing and will do MUCH MORE.
Vastly as We have Reduced the Prices of the Finest Goods, We are Offering our Spring Goods LOWER and LOWER.
Great as are the throngs of Appreciative Patrons Crowding to Buy Elegant Ready-made Raiment, and to have their Measure Taken for Clothes to Order, the Number of our Customers is Daily Becoming GREATER and GREATER.
And should it be our lot to keep on the even tenor of our way for
ANOTHER CENTURY,
We shall Stick to our Original Plan of Making
THE FINEST CLOTHES,
TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION,
FOR THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF MONEY.
Inspect, if you please, Our Magnificent Stock of SPRING GOODS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown-Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT Street, Above Broad.
Are Now Offering the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
DRESS SILKS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO PHILADELPHIA,
EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY IN STYLE AND SHADES, AND ALL THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKES OF BLACK SILKS. THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US, AND WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND WE HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL THEM AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
ALSO, EVERY NOVELTY IN TEXTURE AND STYLE
OF
DRESS GOODS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that their STOCK of GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER at the LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE will be exposed for SALE on FRIDAY April 2, consisting of TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN and MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC.
Also, nearly their ENTIRE STOCK of ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERIES, some of them the richest imported, SLIGHTLY WET, will be sold at prices to insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linen, House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment,
4 1 6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu3m5p No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
EXTENSIVE
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street, and
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., adapted to Men's and Boy's Wear, at low prices.
TO THE TAILOR TRADE who do not keep a STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND, we extend a special invitation. They can have goods cut in patterns as low as though they were buying a whole piece.
Also, all kinds of TRIMMINGS cut in quantities; cut to suit their wants. 4 5 3mrp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—D. Ashmead sends us several of the cheap publications of D. Appleton & Co.. "Anne of Geierstein" is the twenty-third volume of the twenty-five cent edition of the Waverley novels. It is printed in clear type on good paper, and is certainly one of the cheapest and most attractive editions, for the price, of the great novelist's works ever issued.

"Pope's Poetical Works" is the latest issue of the fifty-cent edition of the standard poets. Pope is not as great a favorite now as he was twenty years ago, and we fear that a great many readers at this day will refuse to allow him rank as a poet at all. Pope's versification is, however, a model of elegance, and as such it will ever be worthy of study, while his satire is as pungent now as it ever was. The present edition is edited by Rev. H. F. Cary, M. A., the translator of Dante, and a biographical notice is prefixed. The edition is very neat and very cheap.

"Two Life-Paths," a romance, by Louisa Muhlbach, is the fifth volume of Appletons' library of choice reading. It is a very interesting story by one of the most popular writers of the day.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Last Athenian," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg, by William W. Thomas, Jr. This work was a great favorite of late Fredrika Bremer, and it was translated by Mr. Thomas at her request. The author attempts, with much success, to give a picture of Athenian life in the early days of the Christian Church. This story is one that will please a large circle of readers, although it falls far below such a work as Kingsley's "Hypasia," in dramatic interest and the vividness of its descriptions of character and incidents.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Before the Throne; or, Daily Devotions for a Child." Published by M. N. Dodd, New York. This little volume gives appropriate texts of Scripture, morning and evening prayers, and short hymns for each day in the month, and for various occasions. These are suited to the capacity of young children, and the work is one that will prove useful to those who would train up a child in the way he should go.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the second number of *Appleton's Journal*. This contains an instalment of the new and powerful romance by Victor Hugo, entitled "The Man Who Laughs; or, By the King's Command." The other articles are interesting, and in a supplement of eight pages is given a valuable illustrated description of "Underground Life; or, Mines and Miners."

—From the same house we have also received *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for Saturday, April 10.

—J. B. Lippincott send us "Short Stories for Spare Moments." This is the second series of selections from *Lippincott's Magazine*, and it consists of a dozen entertaining stories by good writers, as follows:—"The Record of Dorcas Bently," by Caroline Chesebro; "The Blue Cabinet," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "Golden Dreams," by Albert Fabre; "The Pearl of Great Price," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Nor Dead, Nor Living," by Jane S. Austin; "Doctor Aar," by Kate P. Kerevan; "The Mannerings," by Louise S. Dorr; "Mahala's Drive," by F. R. Stockton; "The Photographer's Story," by Lucy H. Hooper; "Who Shall Separate Us?" by Mary W. Janvrin; "The Young Priest," by W. Maud Evelyn; "Ricardo il Falcone," by Robert Boggs.

VIRGINIA.

Political Affairs—The New Commander—Evacuation Day—The Parade—The Meeting and Speeches—The two Wings of the Republican Party—Their Hopes and Fears—The People of Virginia—Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, April 4, 1869.

Political affairs in Virginia are mixed, and for a man to undertake to give a true and faithful reflex is simply undertaking what is next to impossible. Governor Wells has been reinstated, and has assumed the functions of his office; but what is a Governor when his acts must be submitted to a number of people who only sympathize without lending their strength to a cause so new and novel to the people of the unreconstructed States? We have a new military commander *pro tem*. General Webb holds the position only until the arrival of General Canby, and hence there is nothing done to settle permanently any of the vexing questions which keep the mind of the public in a state of absolute alarm and confusion. Our new commander has been in command but a day or two, yet he has grappled the troubles with a strong and courageous hand, and already his staff officers are flying to all quarters of the State, to take care of the unprotected people. The effect of this decisive action has already brought some questions straight which were seriously tangled. The appointment of Colonel Stanton, Paymaster U. S. A., to the position of Auditor, gives general satisfaction, not only because it permits the officeholders to draw their salaries, but because the gentleman is well known and universally respected. General Webb is determined to have the affairs of the State, during his short sojourn, so far within his control as to be able to reach all questions which may arise with his own strong hand. For some time horse thieves have followed their vocations with perfect impunity in the rural districts. This is one of the first evils which General Webb will labor to correct, and there can be no doubt but that some of them will come to a sudden and unexpected grief. At any rate, the assurances of the commander, together with his prompt actions, have given a better and brighter complexion to the affairs of the State than existed before he took command. General Stoneman, whom the loyal men complain of very bitterly, is still here. He will probably leave, at the head of his command, about the middle of the week.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond by Jefferson Davis and his followers. It was celebrated by the colored people as a holiday, and with all the "pomp and circumstance" due to such an important occasion. Early in the morning the streets were filled with men, women, and children, and the vicinity of the City Hall was crowded with people who appeared to feel the importance of the occasion. By noon, the crowd had swelled to mammoth proportions, and when the parade moved, the streets through which it passed were literally blocked up with the swarm of swarthy faces. The turnout on the occasion was not so large as heretofore, it only numbering about 150, all told, with the Lincoln Mounted Guards at the head. The affair, under the circumstances, was really creditable, and I was somewhat surprised to observe the attention which it called forth from the native whites—a matter made manifest and more noticeable by their stopping to ridicule certain portions of the line. After parading through the important streets of the town the associations proceeded to the Square and serenaded the Governor. After that they called a meeting and were addressed by different prominent men of their own color.

The first speaker was a man by the name of William Fuller. He commenced his remarks by a rather graceful illusion to the past, and then vehemently declaimed for the right of suffrage for all mankind. He didn't want an office unless he was fit for it, nor did he want to see a white man have an office unless *he* was fit for it. He believed that the two races could live very well together; they could work together just the same as two horses could, one white, the other black.

The next speaker was Mr. Cornelius Harris. This was in reality the first day that the colored people of Virginia were permitted to know what freedom was; it was this day four years ago that the shackles were knocked off, and they were permitted to understand and know that they were human. The black man should give thanks to God for the day, and he was sorry that there wasn't a greater number of his people out. He understood the political questions of the State. He was a Republican, but he felt that the party wasn't doing the best they could for the black man. The black man was as good as the white man; he guessed he was a little better than a Rebel; he meant to have a share of the offices of the State as well as white men. He knew that the colored man was ignorant, but also knew that he was susceptible of education, and he wanted the colored people to show to the world that they were in earnest, and that all the promises of the "Independent Republicans" could not turn them from their fidelity to the radical party. The speaker closed amid hearty cheers, and was followed by a white gentleman, Mr. B. Wardwell (a native Virginian). He was glad to be called on, and spoke at some length. His remarks were well received. He was followed in turn by Messrs. Jones, Boyd, Wallace, Sester, and others, all colored men. Of these speeches Messrs. Boyd's and Lester's were probably the best delivered. The latter gentleman is nearly white, and is said to be a son of John Minor Botts: Boyd would be taken for a white man anywhere, and is a bricklayer by trade. The other speakers were all men of decided complexions. The ceremonies of the day closed at sundown, and the people quietly dispersed. Throughout the day there was not the least semblance of a disturbance. At one time a white man interupted one of the speakers with a question, which being promptly and I presume satisfactorily answered, the interuption ended just where it commenced.

At present the Republican party of the State is divided into two factions, both confident of success should an election be ordered. The administration, or Wells faction, to use my own judgement, need have no fears of the opposition, or Walker faction, so long as the test oath remains. Should the test oath be cast aside, the weaker party would certainly win the day. The Wells party are in favor of the oath, and have a colored man on the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor, while the Walker, or "Independent Republicans," are opposed to the test oath, and have no colored man on their ticket. The native white Virginians naturally favor the latter party; and notwithstanding the fact that both parties claim to be radical Republicans, yet should the disabilities of the white men of Virginia be removed, they would without doubt cast an almost solid vote for the Walker ticket. After that parties would probably spring up like mushroons, for Virginia is essentially a country of politicians, and if one may judge from what he hears and sees, each man fancies that he is a natural-born statesman. In that lies one of her great stumbling-blocks in the path of reconstruction.

Business men complain that trade has never been so dull as now. They assign as a reason the political chaos of the past week. If this *is* the reason, business should be decidedly better in the course of a few days.

In theatricals, the Hanlon combination has been the sensation during the past week. They did a moderately fair business, and leave for Washington to-day. To-morrow Brignoli, with his operatic troupe, opens at Virginia Hall, and, from present indications, will have a fine house. This troupe proceeds directly from here to the seaboard cities of the South, *en route* for California. The great De Vivo is the managing agent. Ford opens the theatre with the Chapman Burlesque, and altogether, we look forward to a week of novelties. INDEX.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL

OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE

TO THE

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth3

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

32 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

PRINCETON, N. J.

BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7.

For Circulars apply to

3 22 12t REV. T. W. CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,

No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

In consequence of ill health I will sell my stock of

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

And Two Very Superior Draught Horses, Wagon, Etc., for cash or in exchange for desirable Property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COOPER,

3 15 cm No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 1§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 5·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Ferryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Ferryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 4, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 5·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, W

CURIOUS RELIGIONS IN RUSSIA.

Nine Millions of "Schismatics"—What They Believe.

The Russian schismatics are divided into two sections—the Bezpopoftsi, who do not acknowledge a priesthood, and the Popoftsi, who have preserved a kind of clerical hierarchy. The subdivisions of these classes are described by a Russian writer, whose *nom de plume* is Schédo-Ferroti. This able writer divides the Bezpopoftsi into at least thirty-seven distinct sects, and one of the principal divisions is that of the Kapitones.

THE KAPITONES.

The Kapitones, so called after the monk Kapiton, live only on bread, fruit, vegetables, and wild berries, and are renowned throughout Russia for the austerity of their lives and the severity of their voluntary privations. They consider suicide as the most meritorious action that a true believer can commit. At their holiest ceremonies a young girl, dressed in the brightest colors, is concealed in the cellar of the house in which the meeting is held, and as soon as all is ready and the faithful are assembled, she comes out of her hiding place, and enters into the chamber set apart as a sanctuary, clothed in a white sheet and holding a basket of raisins on her head. She then utters a kind of invocation, or rather pronounces a blessing three times, and distributes a raisin to each individual present, who, looking upon it as a viaticum that will insure salvation, have in numerous instances been known to kill themselves immediately upon leaving the room.

ANTICHRIST.

Next come the Siberian Bezpopoftsi, who maintain that Antichrist has already come, and reigns over the Russian Church. These also recommend suicide by fire, and Schédo-Ferroti relates how seventeen hundred of the sect, including men, women, and children, together with their leader, a priest named Domitian, shut themselves up in wooden huts, around which dry wood steeped in pitch had been heped up, set fire to the whole mass, and perished miserably in the flames. However, the date and place of this frightful holocaust are not given.

The Pomoraenie (*i. e.*, dwellers on the sea coast) originated in the country between Lakes Onega and Vyg, and on the desolate shore of the White Sea. They believe that though Antichrist reigns on earth, Jesus Christ will soon come again; indeed, the precise day of his second appearing has been several times announced by their preachers, whereupon the members of the sect dig out graves in the earth and lie in them awaiting the blast of the last trumpet, and though continually deceived are continually credulous. They do not refuse to pray for the sovereign as Czar, but reject the title of Imperator, which they say is an attribute of Antichrist. They also are ready at any moment to pass through the "immaculate baptism of fire."

THE THEODOSIANS.

The Theodosians form one of the wealthiest and most numerous of all the subdivisions. Their founder established a colony in Poland, but, driven thence, contrived to plant new associations in Yaroslawl, Riga, Moscow, Nijhni, Toula, Saratoff, Kazan, and elsewhere; and in 1771, Kaveline, one of their number, founded in the environs of Moscow the Preobrajensky Kladbishtche (or, Transfiguration Cemetery), which in a short time became the central point and metropolis of all the Bezpopoftsi. Kaveline ruled over this establishment thirty-eight years, and when he died left behind him a rich and powerful settlement, composed of more than fifteen hundred persons, upon whom were dependent upwards of ten thousand disciples living in and around the ancient capital. The wide-spread renown of the influence, wealth, and strict discipline of this monastery speedily caused all other communities of the same persuasion to regard it as their centre: thence they procured their teachers, and thither every three years they sent deputies to debate and determine questions of common interest. The tenets of this sect do not greatly differ from those of the Pomoraenie—with this trifling exception, however, that the former hold that provisions purchased at a public market must be purified before use. A hundred poklons, *i. e.*, reverences accompanied by the sign of the cross, are sufficient to effect this object, and then the grace of God descends upon the meat through holes made purposely in the lid of the cooking-pan.

THE "BURNERS" AND "WANDERERS."

The Filipoftsi take their name from Philip, a fanatical monk, who, with thirty-eight of his adherents, burnt himself alive in presence of the Imperial commissioners sent to visit and report upon the sect. Similar examples of suicide are so common amongst them that the people call them *sojigateli*, or burners. The wanderers (*stranniki*) pretend that Antichrist is incarnate in the person of the Emperors of Russia, and therefore obedience to the secular power is clearly the mark of the beast. To escape perdition one must resist the Church, the Czar, and all authority emanating from him. As this opposition cannot be carried on openly, the only course that remains to the faithful is to flee before the servants of Antichrist, to break all family ties, uproot all relationship with society, and roam about in the lonely depths of the forests and deserts.

The Straunopromtsi (hospitable) are a kind of complement of the above sect, and have to pass through a noviciate. Their duty is to receive the wanderers, hide them from the police, shelter and feed them, for which purpose every cottage is provided with a secret underground chamber, discoverable only to the initiated, so that the homeless pilgrim may enter, rest, and depart unobserved even by the owner. Any member of these sects taken suddenly ill has himself transported, if possible, into a field or wood, in order that he may die *en fuite*, and not under a roof. If the neophyte possesses a passport, baptismal register, written character, or certificate, or any paper serving to establish his identity, he must destroy it, and he himself be rebaptized according to the ritual of the sect. Marriage is strictly forbidden, and looked upon as an unpardonable sin, but chiefly, no doubt, because they would fain differ from the established laws and customs of the country. The number of this sect is very considerable.

OTHER SECTS.

Then there are the children-killers, whose practices are explained by their name, the Adamites, who will not walk on paved roads, nor accept Russian money, because the figure on the coin, representing St. George killing the dragon, is clearly the image of Antichrist; the Rotczaii, or gapers, who assemble on Holy Thursday, and wait with open mouths for an angel to descend and deposit the sacred host therein; the Soubotniki, or Saturday Saints, who follow the Jewish custom and *fetent* Saturday instead of Sunday; the Iskateli Christa, or Christ-seekers, who wander ceaselessly about the inhospitable deserts of Siberia in hopes of meeting Christ, who, they say, has already reappeared upon earth; the Stranglers, who, believing that the doors of Heaven are only opened to such as die a violent death, consider it their bounden duty to despatch their ailing friends, and occasionally perform the same tender office on such as enjoy perfect health. The Skoptsi were described in my last letter. The Flagellants—calling themselves Soglassie Bojich Lyoudei, or community of the people of God—were founded by one Daniel Philippovitch, who gave out that he was God the Father.

THE POPOFSTCHENA.

The opposite division of schismatics is known as the Popoistchena. These possess several distinct communities, but their antagonism is not so clearly marked as that subsisting between the brotherhoods of the Bezpopoistchena, and their associations tend rather to union than to an infinity of petty subdivisions. Their most ancient colony is that of Kershenz, so called from the name of one of the affluents of the Volga, where an establishment was founded by the dissenters, who were forced to flee before the persecution of the council of 1666. They were the first to depart from the creed of the mother Church, by admitting a trinity composed of three heavenly powers, amongst whom Jesus Christ, whom they regarded as a fourth divinity, was not included. But in 1699 this heresy was condemned by the Kersheng community itself, and the dissidents returned to the original belief, and henceforward must be considered to be "ancient believers" in the same sense as those of Vetka. About this period a similar sect was founded by a monk named Job, in the neighborhood of Tamboff, which spread to the Caucasus, the banks of the Kuban, the Caspian and Azoff Seas, the Oaral, the Terek, and the Don.

The Vetka colony first came into being in 1667. A great body of schismatics, flying from the rigorous treatment experienced in their own country, crossed over the frontier into Poland, and there obtained permission to establish themselves, and build villages on the little islet of Vetka, formed by affluents of the Dnieper, in the government of Mohileff. They erected a church; and soon their numbers increased to forty thousand, and the Isle of Vetka became a kind of mother city for all the scattered dependencies.

A Russian correspondent of the London *Herald*, who has gathered these facts, says:—"M. Schédo-Ferroti, to whose interesting works I am indebted for most of these details, puts the number of dissenters of all kinds in Russia at about nine millions."

—An English astronomer has discovered that the temperature of the moon varies alternately from that of molten lead to that of frozen mercury.

—In Bulgaria, when a person dies, only the women wear mourning. They express their grief by wearing their clothes inside out.

—Young gentlemen may be pleased to learn that it is becoming fashionable for brides to live one year with their parents.

—Melbourne, Australia, has a newspaper printed in Chinese characters, edited by an Algerine and corrected by a native of Buenos Ayres.

—The Maine Legislature has passed a law imposing $100 fine, or one year's imprisonment, on any person who, by design or carelessness, injures baggage.

—It is estimated that the snow in Tuckerman's Ravine, in the White Mountains, is 1000 feet deep. Hopes are entertained of a magnificent snow arch next summer.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	522,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 38
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,154 98
	Cash in drawer	413 75 116,568 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 14

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,043 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lee,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 39

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 23]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3]

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869.....479,383 30

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
NEW STYLES
IN
NOTTINGHAM
AND
Swiss Lace Curtains.
JUST OPENED,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
WINDOW CORNICES, IN GILT, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT.
WINDOW DRAPERIES FROM LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.
FINE WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
Agents for BRAY'S PATENT SPRING BALANCE SHADE FIXTURE, which requires no Cord.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Cor. THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,
3 18 thstuam PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing the ashes from all the streets, alleys, courts, and other public highways embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the 1st day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for collecting and removing, once a week, all ashes which have been placed upon the sidewalks by residents or occupants of houses, stores, dwellings, etc., to be removed in tight carts, securely roofed over, with an adjustable door in the roof, in such manner as shall be approved by the Board embraced in the area of each of the following districts named and described in this advertisement, all to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district; and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids; also, the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

The Envelopes enclosing the proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing the ashes," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of South street south, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, all improved streets.

Second District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Third District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Front street.

Fifth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west line of Front street to the west line of Broad street.

Sixth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Columbia avenue, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of South street south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all improved streets.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
1t Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing all dead animals from date of contract to January 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Health, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for the right to collect and remove all dead adimals in all that part of the city of Philadelphia over which the Board of Health have jurisdiction, and a contract will be awarded to the highest and best bidder. Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Contractors will be required, in the removal and disposal of dead animals, to remove them so far and dispose of them in such manner that no nuisance can possibly arise therefrom. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals shall be indorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing dead animals."

E. WARD, M. D., President.
1t CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Twenty-second ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southeast side of Highland avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia; beginning at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet southwestward from the southwest side of Twenty-eighth street, thence extending along the southeast side of Highland avenue southwestward one hundred and eighty feet to land of the estate of Charles Heibner, deceased; thence along the same southeastward and parallel with said Twenty-eighth street two hundred feet to the northwest side of a certain thirty feet wide street called Meade street; thence along the said side of the said Meade street, northeastward and parallel with said Highland avenue, one hundred and eighty feet to other land of the estate of Charles Heibner, deceased; thence by the same northwestward and parallel with Twenty-eighth street, two hundred feet to the place of beginning; and if he approve of the same, that a conveyance be made of said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia, in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, payable semi-annually, to be charged thereon.

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent aforesaid to the grantor or grantors of said lot of ground.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Plans for Fairmount Bridge.

Whereas, An ordinance approved October ninth, 1868, calling for plans for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount, requires that the approval of said plans shall be made by three civil engineers, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be and is hereby authorized to invite H. J. Lombaert, Edward Miller, and Solomon W. Roberts to act with him as specified in said ordinance: Provided, That the city shall be at no expense therefor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CLEANSING and keeping clean all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters therein, embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the first day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly cleaned all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters, together with the immediate removal from the highways of all the filth and dirt, after the same has been collected together, embraced in the area of each of the several districts named and described in this advertisement. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district, and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils, approved March 25, 1869.

Contractors will be required to clean and remove the dirt from all the principal streets from the south line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, between sunset and sunrise.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids, also the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity to Section 5 of the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, 1869.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Cleaning," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of Prime street south, all the streets, lanes, alleys, etc., from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Second District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Third District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of South street, south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Fifth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Ninth District—From the north line of Chesnut treet to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Tenth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eleventh District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Twelfth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Thirteenth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Fourteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Oxford street, and from the west line of Frankford road along the said Frankford road to the south line of Laurel street to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Fifteenth District—Beginning at the Delaware river on the south line of Laurel street, along said street to the west line of Frankford road, along the west line of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north line of Oxford street to the north line of Norris street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixteenth District—From the north line of Norris street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Seventeenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west side of Sixth street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Eighteenth District—That part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
1t Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstuzm
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, FIREPROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 8, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor suit, covered with crimson brocatelle; two walnut parlor suits, covered with hair cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture; 5 walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits; 3 fine French plate pier mirrors; 2 walnut secretary and bookcases; handsome wardrobes, sideboards, etageres; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; 12 walnut library chairs; fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding; china and glass ware; fine oil paintings and engravings; superior office furniture; jewellers' fire-proof safe, made by T. Dolan; stationary washstand, marble top; gas consuming and cooking stoves; cabinet-maker's bench; office railing and gate; 1000 pounds white lead; chandeliers; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc.
Also, superior rifle and apparatus, in mahogany case, made by Constable.
Also, Surveyor's compass.
PIANOS.
Superior rosewood 7-octavo piano-forte, made by Decker Brothers.
Superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by A. B. Gale & Co.
Superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by D. J. Cook.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
Also, a number of fine oil paintings and engravings.
Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Schluter. 4 6 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. —(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, 4 PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 7, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including—Handsome walnut drawing-room and parlor suits, covered in fine crimson and green plush and hair cloth; 7 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil and varnish, very desirable styles; superior dining-room furniture; 4 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes; very superior burglar-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; fine feather beds; hair mattresses; chandeliers; china and glassware; handsome Brussels and imperial carpets; Canton matting; stoves, etc.
Also, by order of Assignees, 300 window shades, late styles.
ELEGANT MIRRORS.
Also, 4 large and elegant French plate mantel and pier mirrors. 4 5 3t

Sale in Wilmington, Delaware.
ENTIRE MACHINERY OF A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, 10 SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, SPLITTER, MCKAY MACHINE, LARGE LOT LASTS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
April 8, at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 116 King street, Wilmington, Del., the entire machinery of a boot and shoe manufactory, including 4 Singer sewing machines, 4 Howe machines, McKay machine and channeller roller, splitter; Knox sole cutter, Levett cylinder, wax thread machine, lot lasts, patterns, etc.
May be seen on the day previous to sale. 3 31 7t

Sale at No. 548 North Fortieth street, Mantua.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 North Fortieth street, north of Lancaster avenue, Mantua, handsome furniture, including elegant walnut and brocatelle drawing-room suits, centre-table, superior sitting-room and dining-room furniture, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant rosewood Steinway upright grand piano, fine French plate pier mirror, French china, hair mattresses, 3 large basso reliefs, "Seasons," handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. 4 2 6t

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 2 5t
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 3 5t
Included in this sale will be found:—
600 pieces white piques, from medium to very high cost.
1000 pieces white shirting linens of a well-known bleach.
700 dozen woven shirts, fancy plaits, in all qualities.
1500 dozen white linen table-cloths of superior quality.
200 pieces 7-4 and 8-4 loom table diaper.
200 pieces 9-4 and 12-4 bleached linen sheetings.
250 pieces huck and diaper towels.
20 pieces bleached table damask.
20 pieces bleached linen doylies.
3800 PIECES WHITE GOODS.
200 pieces India striped twills.
500 pieces brocaded brilliants.
500 pieces Swiss checks.
600 pieces Swiss Satin stripes.
400 pieces plain nainsooks.
500 pieces Victoria lawns.
200 pieces swiss mulls.
600 pieces white jaconets.
200 pieces tape stripes.
4100 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
2000 dozen 3-4 hemmed linen cambric handkerchiefs.
2000 " 5-8 plain "

Grand Exposition at Wanamaker's New Clothing House.

Spring has at last opened fairly. The weather is warm, pleasant, and cheerful. Heavy and oppressive greatcoats, worn for months, are now to be thrown aside, and lighter garments donned. The citizen is looking around for the right place in which to buy the right kind of new spring raiment. Just at this juncture, as if in answer to the desire of the citizens, Mr. John Wanamaker, the wide-awake, liberal, and enterprising surviving partner of the old and established firm of "Wanamaker & Brown," moves to Chesnut street, takes the extensive store deserted by Homer, Colladay & Co., and west of Eighth street opens a clothing establishment which for size, stock, and completeness acknowledges no rival on this side the Atlantic. The structure is so well known as to need no description. The manner in which Mr. Wanamaker has fitted it up, however, deserves especial and flattering mention. The building is well adapted to the purposes to which he has devoted it. It has been thoroughly renovated and adorned in handsome style. The upper stories are fitted up for manufacturing purposes, and the first and second floors, from Chesnut to Sansom street, are divided between the different departments. Yesterday it was opened in magnificence.

The large show windows are filled with choice fabrics, selected from the immense stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings. One of the windows is devoted exclusively to children's clothing, and a beautiful wax figure of a little boy in a complete spring outfit makes it the centre of attraction. The front part of the store is used entirely for ready-made clothing. A double counter extends along the centre of the store to the dome, and on each side are counters and shelving running the same length. The front part of the double counter is used for the display of handsome white vests. These vests are enclosed in large silver-mounted cases, to protect them from the dust, and are admirable for neatness and fine finish. The rear of the double counter is used for the display of coats of all the various styles; the side counters are covered with pants of all colors and shades, whilst in the rear, hanging in rows, are vests to match all the various shades and styles of pantaloons beneath. This department is under the charge of Mr. John W. Rogers.

Mr. Wanamaker proposes to give to the public ready-made clothing suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished, equal to what is known as customer work. From an examination of Mr. Wanamaker's facilities and corps of assistants we are confident he can fulfil his promise.

On the upper left hand of the ready-made clothing department is a space allotted to gents' furnishing goods. The stock is well selected, and is as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, as well as everything else that goes to complete a gentleman's attire, at home or whilst travelling. This department is under the superintendence of Mr. Louis L. Forbes.

Immediately in the rear of the ready-made clothing department is the dome, which is set apart specially for custom work. Large tables filled with specimens of the various kinds of cloths, cassimeres, and vests are placed around the dome. Two mammoth looking-glasses at the east and west ends help to increase the effect. Walnut chairs, handsome tables, and carpeted footstools fill up the intervening space around the circle. The corps of cutters is comprised of scientific men of acknowledged skill, and the very best that could be obtained.

Immediately in the rear of the dome is the youths' and children's department, devoted exclusively to the fitting out of the little people. It is about a hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. All the novelties in this branch of the business are to be found in the stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all materials used, and the work done upon children's clothing. Saleladies are in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services. Children's underclothing, and everything requisite for fitting out the young people, can be found here. This department is in charge of Mr. Henry Greer. Back of this department, on the same floor, is Mr. Wanamaker's private office, fitted up in elegant style.

Immediately above the children's department, in the second story, is the place allotted for the cutters, whilst adjoining it, and in the gallery of the dome, the whole space is filled with the finest imported goods, as well as those of home manufacture. The stock of piece goods embraces all that is newest and finest, both from the home and foreign markets, and is more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia.

The remaining two upper stories are devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of goods and the making up of stock.

The opening yesterday was quite a success. Between the hours announced a large number of our most influential citizens, with their wives and children, visited the handsome clothing mart, and admired the facilities with which it abounded for supplying the wants of the community.

The Fidelity Safe and Trust Company's New Building.

This morning we had the opportunity of inspecting the rooms and vaults of the new building at Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street, the edifice to be publicly opened on Thursday next by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company. We never entered a structure more complete—complete to the least detail. The company which built it has just cause to be proud in every way. Proud of its solidity and strength, proud of its beauty and magnificence, proud of its convenience and special adaptation to the demands of their business. It makes one of the city's ornaments and boasts.

The design of the building exteriorially is most artistic in every detail. It is constructed of pure white marble, and is finished so as to present an attractive appearance. The entire edifice is of imperishable material, and the best mechanical skill has been employed in order to insure beauty, permanence, and security.

The lot upon which the edifice stands is 41 feet front and 180 feet deep. The masonry of the walls is of superior strength, and the floors, formed by arches of brick masonry between rolled iron and compound iron beams, make a permanent and sure fire-proof structure.

The basement is subdivided into six vaults, five of them intended for receiving chests of family silver and other valuables, and one of them for the accommodation of the safes of corporations and bankers. These rooms are ventilated, and form dry and secure depositories.

The principal floor of the building contains the general office of the institution, office of the secretary and treasurer, and the president's office; the depositors' room, 16 by 32; the principal safe and vault and a commodious board room at the northern end of the building. In immediate connection with the general office, a private waiting-room is provided for the accommodation of ladies.

The foundations of the safe and vault are based on water gravel, and the entire area of the floor surface beneath it is laid in bonded granite masonry three feet in thickness. The walls in the basement are massive, built of Port Deposit granite; the stones cut, dovetailed and clamped in each joint. Its walls on the main floor are of Leiperville granite, securely bonded to the inner masonry, and clamped thoroughly by plate iron and ties. Within this secure enclosure of masonry the inner iron safe is set, divided into compartments for the several uses of the institution. The construction of this safe is of "Franklinite" iron with plate iron facings, making an impenetrable safe in itself—the system of construction here adopted affording the double security of the strongest burglar-proof chest, enclosed in masonry of the most massive character.

Above the principal floor this vault is two stories in height, furnishing an additional strong room for packages.

The safe and vault and all the stronger rooms are isolated and independent from the walls of the building.

The entire construction, with the exception of the usual furniture and fixtures, is of permanent and indestructible materials.

The front building is two stories high, the upper story being used for the storage of chests and packages.

The front upon Chesnut street is of "Lee" marble, in the Italian style of architecture, the emblem of the company forming the centre feature over the principal entrance.

The plans and specifications of the building were prepared by James H. Windrim, Esq., architect, under whose directions it was erected by Mr. John Rice, the contractor. The great iron safe was constructed by Farrel, Herring & Co., upon the drawings and specifications of Horace See, Esq. This is undoubtedly the largest iron safe in existence; it contains 150 tons of iron, and cost over $60,000.

The ornamental iron work is by R. Wood & Co. and Matsinger Bros.; and the walnut fixtures and furniture by Smith, Watson & Taylor.

The electric telegraph, used in the watch and police system of the institution, was devised and constructed by Chester, Patrick & Co. By it the night watch are not only to be placed in communication with those of several banks in the neighborhood, but with the Central Police Station. By ingenious mechanism attached to the clock, a record is made, in printed form, of the visits of watchmen to certain designated parts of the building at short and stated intervals during the night. This record is inaccessible to the watchmen. Thus each morning the officers have before them infallible evidence of the manner in which the duties of the watch have been performed during the night. There are five day and night watchmen attached to the institution.

The Fidelity Safe Deposit Company was organized in 1866. The company, finding their early accommodations unsuited to their business, at an early day decided to put up a building that in every particular should be adapted to it. After some delays, the result has been the erection of the present structure. In point of location, security, convenience and extent of accommodation, it leaves nothing to be desired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad was held this day at noon, at the rooms of the company, No. 424 Walnut street, William P. Chandler, Esq., presided. W. P. Hutchinson, Esq., read the report of the Directors of the company for the past year, showing the following:—

Receipts, $555,006·46; working, maintenance, and general expenses, $334,381·88, leaving a balance of $220,724·48.

Comparison with business of previous years shows:—

PASSENGERS CARRIED ONE MILE.

1867	2,353,574, yielding	$74,757·24
1868	2,162,881, "	67,564·48
Decrease		$7,192·76

FREIGHT (TONS) MOVED ONE MILE.

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
Merchandise	15,215,522	19,261,618	26·6 per cent.
Coal	3,023,571	3,690,898	18·8 " "
Total	$18,239,093	$22,952,516	25·8 " "

Yielding:—

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
Merchandise	$337,646·15	$388,176·04	$50,529·87
Coal	43,512·69	39,941·56	Dec. 3,571·10
Total	$381,158·77	$428,117·54	Inc. $46,958·77

The directors, after referring to the loss growing out of the riots that occurred in the Mahanoy and Lehigh coal regions, say:—

It is with pleasure we can announce that our business has been steadily increasing, and the indications so far look to its continuance. Our relations with connecting roads evince a greater spirit of reciprocity and accommodation. The completion of the Nesquehoning Road, now under contract, will give us another connection eastward, and, we hope, add much to our trade. When completed it will constitute the shortest possible route between Williamsport and the East. The extraordinary repairs amounted to $70,237·30.

The business of the road during the year shows a large increase of tonnage over previous years—24 8-10 per cent. The receipts, owing mainly to the low rates of freight, show only 8 5-10 per cent. increase. The average rate per mile on tonnage of 1867 was 02 09-100 cents; in 1868, 01 86-100 cents. The same rate of freight upon the tonnage of 1868 as received in 1867 would have given an additional net profit of $51,590·04.

The Superintendent's report was read, showing the road to be in good condition. Both reports were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

$2000 U. S. Five-twenties, 1865, May and Nov.....116 per ct.
12 shares National Bank of North America.....$235
14 shares Kensington National Bank.....$123
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.....$20·50
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.....$100
21 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co..$43·50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.....$15
1 share Phila. and Southern Steamship Co.....$72
FIFTEENTH Street (South), No. 724—Brick Dwelling.....$3650·00
BROAD Street (South), No 726—Brick Building and large lot.....$330·00
CLARION Street, Nos. 1160, 1162, 1164—3 two-story Brick Dwellings.....$1200·00 cash
GROUND RENTS—2, each $45 a year..$650·00 and $600·00
LLOYD Street, No. 720—Three-story Brick Dwelling.....$310·00
COLORADO Claims and Premises.....$1000·00
TWENTY-FIFTH Ward—Valuable Lots.....$40·00
MORTGAGES—Two, each $3000.....$2850·00 and $2700·00
SIXTH and MASTER Streets—Store and Dwelling.....$5100·00
TWENTY-FOURTH Street—Brick Dwelling.....$2350·00
BOHEMIA Place, No. 303—Dwelling.....$800·00
SPRING GARDEN Street, No. 1908—Residence.....$15,000·00
FIFTEENTH Street, north of Venango St.—Lot.....$450·00
VINE Street, No. 1723—Handsome Residence..$14,400·00

THE CATTLE BILL, AND WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT BY THOSE IN THE BUSINESS.—At the cattle yards, yesterday, the Cattle bill and its probable passage was the subject of much remark, and petitions, urging its defeat, were in circulation, all of which were numerously signed. The bill, which calls for the erection of a yard to be under the control of the State, is regarded by the butchers and drovers as a scheme for giving employment to hungry office-seekers, whilst it cannot fail to inflict serious and uncalled-for injury on the owners of the present existing yards. Its direct tendency, they declare, is to create a monopoly which, under the most favorable circumstances, must affect private enterprise, whilst leading to a direct tax on the business of drovers, which will be ultimately paid out of the pockets of consumers. No necessity whatever exists for weigh-masters or inspectors of cattle, sheep, or hogs, and the scheme will inevitably drive much of this trade to rival cities, to the serious injury of our own. The present existing yards have been declared a nuisance, but from a visit to Henry Glass' Union Hog Drove Yard, or the Park Drove Yard, in West Philadelphia, it will be seen at a glance that no improvement is either called for, or probable, from the bill becoming a law. The pens are kept as clean as possible, and no labor or expense looking towards alleviating the sufferings of the animals exposed for sale at either of these yards, is for a moment disregarded by either of them.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon:—

Isaac Smith and John Williams (lads) were charged by Officer Edgar, of the Eighth district, with larceny.

The latter testified that he saw a crowd this morning following the defendants, who had run out of a hardware store on Ridge road, above Twelfth. He captured one of the prisoners, and citizens arrested the other. On the persons of the prisoners were found knives, keys, a chisel, and a blackjack.

MRS. Barbara Kline testified that while she was upstairs she heard a noise in the store, and on coming down, saw Smith jump over the counter and run out. Williams stood on the pavement. Smith, in his flight, dropped a few knives stolen from the store.

Defendants were committed for trial.

John Moran had a hearing, charged with robbery.

James Pendegraft testified that Moran was one of a party who had robbed a boarder at his house on Monday night.

For the want of additional testimony, the case was continued until to-morrow.

STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION.—An interesting Stereopticon Exhibition of Photographic Views from the Holy Land and places of interest in foreign countries will be shown this evening, at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, by O. H. Willard, Esq.

The perfection with which these views are exhibited on canvas will make this an attractive entertainment.

A DANGEROUS FEMALE.—Margaret Hubbard was arrested at Sixth and Walnut streets last night for street-walking. Margaret did not wish to accompany the policeman, and in order to secure her release she drew a razor and attempted to cut him. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was held to answer.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—This morning a difficulty occurred at the graveyard in the Twenty-fourth Ward, between John H. Jones and a butcher. During the melee pistol shots were exchanged, and Mr. Jones was seriously wounded. He was removed to his home. The man who fired the shot has not been arrested.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.—William Alexander was taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of a trunk from the shoe store of Mary Githen, on Girard avenue, below Twelfth street. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Kemble, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

SUPPOSED LARCENY.—Stephen Kaney was arrested at Delaware avenue and Market streets, last night, with a box of tobacco in his possession. He could not give an account of how he obtained the property. Stephen was arraigned before Alderman Kerr, and was held for a further hearing.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.—Benjamin Wagner, aged sixteen years, was thrown from a carriage at Germantown, this morning, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home on Manheim street.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Frank Paria was arrested at Penn and Shippen streets, yesterday morning, for assaulting Joseph Krester. It is alleged that he broke the nose of the latter. Frank was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

RUN OVER.—About 11 o'clock last night Moses Harman, aged twenty-eight years, was run over at Thirty-seventh street and Darby road by a passenger railway car, and was severely injured. He was removed to the Hospital.

FATAL RESULT.—Charles Shiveley, who was run over by a train of coal cars on North Front street yesterday, died at the Hospital this morning.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning the roof of the cooper shop of James Duling, No. 409 Penn street, was partially destroyed by fire.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	165	Cleve. and Toledo R.	97
N. Y. and Erie R.	54¼	Toledo & Wabash	67¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	73⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	82
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90⅛	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	51
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅝	United States	57⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	131	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	127¾	Gold	131¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	99⅛	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	41⅜		

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Legation—Minister Hale to Return—Admiral Hoff to Intercept the Cuban Filibusters.

Naval Officers and Navy Yard Laborers—Secretary Borie's Recent Decision.

Proceedings at Harrisburg—A Rush of Business in the Legislature—Adjournment Fixed Upon.

The Triumph in Connecticut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Naval Staff and Line Officers.

The House Naval Committee has agreed to report the bill legalizing the regulations established by the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, relative to staff and line officers of the navy. The bill provides that Welles' regulations shall continue in force for one year. Should this become law, it will make the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the rank of staff officers null and void.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The committee also agreed to report a bill providing that no reduction shall take place in the wages of employes in the Government navy yards on account of the reduction in the hours of labor.

An effort will be made to get both bills through the House this session, but it is doubtful if they will pass the Senate, as the Naval Committee of that body is favorable to the Navy Department.

Filibusters for Cuba.

The Government is in receipt of information showing that filibustering parties are being fitted out at different places on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Gulf of Mexico, with a view of proceeding to Cuba to aid its insurgents. Despatches have been sent to Admiral Hoff informing him of this fact, and directing him to intercept all such parties sailing under the American flag.

The National Currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee have agreed upon the bill concerning the redistribution of national bank currency among the States, and authorized Mr. Garfield to report it. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to take from the banks all excess over one million circulation. This is in addition to the excess to be taken from the States having more circulation than their quota. The measure will be strongly opposed by the national banks and especially by the large ones.

It is doubtful if it can even be got out of the committee, as it requires a two-third vote to suspend the rules to take it out.

Tobacco in Bond.

A delegation of tobacco men was before the Senate Finance Committee this morning urging the restoration of the clause in the Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill, struck out by the House, requiring the Internal Revenue Department to furnish special stamps for all tobacco in bond on which the tax has been paid. It is thought the section will be restored.

Minister Hale to be Recalled.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had the Hale-Perry quarrel and correspondence under consideration to-day. It is understood that in order to clear the Government and all parties concerned of the embarrassments growing out of this personal quarrel, a despatch has been sent to Madrid informing both Hale and Perry that their resignations will be accepted at once, and that new nominations will be sent into the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

Captain Edward R. Cohown has been directed to hold himself in readiness for the command of the iron-clad Miantonomah, now fitting out for service. Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bruce will be ordered to duty on board the Miantonomah. Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Mitchell is detached from the Saratoga on the 1st of May next, and granted leave of absence. Ensigns Edward W. Henricks and F. B. Gilmore are ordered to the receiving-ship New Hampshire. Chief Engineer George Sewell is ordered to New York Navy Yard. Ensign William Watts is detached from the New Hampshire, and upon his examination will report for duty on board the Galena.

The Baltimore Collectorship.

A delegation from Baltimore called at the Executive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President, their object being the appointment of Mayor Chapman of that city for Collector of the Port.

Texas Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day adopted a resolution, to be reported to the House, postponing the vote in Texas on the new Constitution until further action by Congress.

Nominations Withdrawn.

The President has withdrawn from the Senate the nominations of Daniel W. Winchester, Postmaster at Placerville, California; Napoleon Underwood, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Louisiana; Edward V. Kingsley, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; W. H. Barnes, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania.

Confirmations.

Among the confirmations yesterday was that of Charles M. Wilder at Columbia, S. C. This is the first confirmation by the Senate of a colored man. Wilder was formerly a slave.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Result of the State Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The vote in the State will be very close, and the probability is that Jewell, Republican, is elected Governor by from two to four hundred majority. The Republicans elect three members of Congress—Strong in the First district. Kellogg, in the Second, by 277 majority. Barnum, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth district by about 800 majority. The State Senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The House is very evenly divided, and it is impossible to say which party will have the majority. It will not exceed six either way.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, April 6.—The unknown schooner which sunk off Cape Cod by a collision with the schooner George and Albert, was the Euleta, of Gardiner, Maine, Captain Dunham, from Hoboken for Lynn. The crew were saved by the schooner Caroline Young, from Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency appropriation bill with amendment.

Mr. Cragin, from the special committee, made a report in regard to the mode of appointment and rates of compensation of the employes of the Senate, recommending retrenchment, chiefly by the non-employment of extra officers and assistants, and suggesting that Senators should aid in the work by refraining from urging the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ their friends when he has no need for their services. The report shows that the official expenses of the Senators *per capita* are about three times as much as those of members of the House.

Mr. Ramsey, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a communication from the Postmaster-General in relation to cheap oceanic postage.

Mr. Sumner said there was a movement on foot in England to secure a penny ocean postage, and expressed the opinion that if our Postal Department should give us three cent ocean postage, it would be a great thing to accomplish.

The bill to make San Diego, California, a port of entry, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Patterson reported a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the departments, and for other purposes.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the second session of the Fortieth Congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. Williams moved that the bill to aid in the construction of a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, be taken up. The motion prevailed, and it was discussed by Messrs. Williams, Conkling, and Corbett.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to consider the bill providing for taking the ninth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. Garfield took the floor and explained, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), demanded that the bill be read.

The Speaker remarked that it was quite unusual to have bills of its length read.

Mr. Eldridge hoped it would be ruled out of order to have printed bills read.

The Speaker remarked that the bill had had its first and second readings.

The bill was then read on file.

Mr. Garfield said that the importance of a bill on the census could not be overruled. He should not have taken the floor but for the request of the Chairman of the Census Committee (Mr. Stokes), because he (Mr. Garfield) had been Chairman of that committee last session. He reminded the House of the remarkable fact that the Constitution of the United States was the only constitution of a modern government that in itself provides for the manner of taking the census.

They were living under a new dispensation of the Government, in which population was the great source of wealth as well as of power. He believed the time was coming when every legislator must come furnished with facts, not theories—come with a great array of facts exhibiting the wants, the wealth, the industry, the tendency, and progress of the people for whom he proposes to legislate. If he came without them, he would be unfit for his place. This was the age of statistics—the time would be like the pilot without a compass.

Who could doubt that the next census would reveal more important truths concerning the situation of the people than any census had ever seen taken before. In regard to representation he expressed his opinion that, instead of the number of representatives being a fixed number, the bases of representation should be fixed. The committee had chosen as that basis 150,000. This would give for the next decade 270 members of the House, which would be an increase of 27.

He believed that a population of 185,000 was too much for any one man to represent, and as the result of the late war, and the personal relations in which a member is now brought to his constituents, would render it impossible for any one to do faithfully and well all the duties of his station for that number of population. In reply to a question by Mr. Lawrence, he remarked that it was impossible to say what the expense of the census would be. He knew that a million and a half of dollars had been expended the first year in taking the census of 1850, but he thought this one would be more economical.

Mr. Lawrence suggested that $5 per day was too much to be allowed to enumerators, whose duties would not be of any higher order than those of mechanics. A smaller rate should be fixed, and the General Superintendent might be authorized to make an additional allowance in large cities, States, and Territories where the compensation fixed might be too small.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) moved to postpone the bill, so as to take up some of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Scofield moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next.

The vote was taken on the latter motion, and it was not agreed to. Yeas 65, nays 88, the Democrats voting against postponement.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Jenckes moved to strike out everything relating to subsequent census, so that the bill should be a temporary matter to be superseded by a bill to be reported and acted on at the next session.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jenckes moved to make the salary of the Superintendent of the census $5000 instead of $4000. Rejected.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to reduce the salary to $3000. Rejected.

Mr. Jenckes moved an amendment so as to make the appointment of subordinate officers to be on the nomination of the superintendent. Agreed to.

Mr. Garfield, on behalf of the committee, moved to amend by requiring the census to be taken on the 1st of June, 1870.

Mr. Allison supported the amendment, and argued that, from various causes, the 1st of June was preferable to that of April 1st for the purpose. The amendment was agreed to.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Four Hundred Bills Passed on First Reading.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Both the Senate and House were occupied during the entire morning in consideration of numerous private bills.

Each house took up not less than two hundred and passed them through a first reading. It is evident that the bills increase proportionately with the length of the season. There is a common understanding that the Legislature will adjourn the 15th of April, although no resolution has been adopted to that effect. The Cruelty to Animals bill has been signed by the Governor.

Mr. Nagle objected to the House bill taking the power from the District Attorney to approve bonds of applicants for tavern licenses, and it was postponed.

The following bills were objected to and postponed for the week:—

By Mr. Bunn, authorizing the citizens of Philadelphia to decide by vote upon the site of new public buildings.

By Mr. Daily, the Philadelphia registry law.

By Mr. Adair, requiring the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pave American street.

By Mr. McGinnis, A supplement to the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad Company.

By Mr. Peters, authorizing the Schuylkill River Railway to carry freight.

Mr. Nagle objected to the bill abolishing the office of inspector of paving stones.

Local Election.

LEWISTON, Me., April 6.—The election in Auburn yesterday, on the question whether that city would unite with Lewiston, resulted in the negative by sixteen majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Stocks active. Gold, 131⅜; Exchange, 108⅝. 5-20's 1862, 118⅛; do. 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 116⅝; new, 113⅛; 1867, 113⅜; 10-40's, 105. Virginia sixes, 60; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Co., 60½; New York Central, 163½; Reading, 92¾; Hudson River, 141¼; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 97; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Chicago and Rock Island, 131½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 127½.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton lower; 300 bales sold at 28¾. Flour heavy and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 5300 bbls.; State, $5·60@7; Western, $5·50@8; Southern, $6·40@12. Wheat dull and lower, and quotations are nominal. Corn heavy; sales of 34,000 bush. at 85@87c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork, $31·12½. Lard heavy at 18@18¼c. Whisky in fair demand at 93@93½c.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28@28¼. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat dull; sales of choice red at $2·10@2·25. Corn dull; prime white, 85@85; yellow, 84@86. Oats dull at 60@65. Rye dull at $1·40@1·48. Provisions easier and unchanged. Whisky dull at 93@95.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1900 City 6s, New	101½	100 sh Feeder Dam	3⅝
$600 do. Old	98	100 sh Leh Stk	30⅜
$2000 Elmira R 8s	60	100 do. sgwn	30⅜
$500 Leh gold 1	93½	200 sh Phil & E	27⅜
$1000 do. c	93	7 sh Hestonville	11⅜
$2000 do.	93	100 sh Reading	46·31
$1000 5-20s, '62, cp	118⅜	100 do.	46⅜
$1000 do. 65 J & J, c	113¾	200 do.	46⅜
$1000 Leh Val cld bs	95⅝	200 do.	46⅜
40 sh Ocean Oil	⅝	200 do.	46¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	101⅜	10 sh Read R	46⅛
$600 do. Old	98⅛	400 do.	46⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	85	100 do.	46⅛
$200 0 do.	85	100 do. s5 wn&i	46⅛
$6000 Pa R 1mo 6s	99	500 sh Phil & E R	27⅛
10 sh Cam & Am	124	100 do.	27⅛
20 do.	125	100 do.	27¾
200 sh Penna R	59	17 sh Leh V. cld bill	55
18 do.	59	20 do.	55
17 sh Mech Bk	31¾		

EARLES' GALLERIES,

NO. 816 CCESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LORENZ ISCHY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH ISCHY, Executor of the last will and testament of LORENZ ISCHY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 13, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 2 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Reverdy Johnson's Anticipated Successor—Affairs in Cuba—Pacific Railroad Opening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Annexation Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning authorized Gen. Banks to report a resolution providing that the President of the United States be requested, by a suitable commission or other means, as may seem to him just and proper, to open negotiations with the Government of St. Domingo, for the annexation of that republic to the United States. Banks will report the resolutions as soon as he gets the floor.

FROM CUBA.

Condition of Affairs on the Island.

HAVANA, April 6.—The United States steamer Nipsic, from Hayti, has arrived at Cienfuegos. All well.

A battalion of artillery has returned from the Central Department.

The *Diario* to-day, in a leader, considers the rebellion the Central Department entirely suppressed.

The Conticook has gone to the mouth of the Mississippi, to intercept an expedition reported to coming to Cuba from New Orleans.

The *Prenza* is very anxious that the New York journals should mention the fact that in the recent engagement the Government troops captured two flags.

The regular mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, with later advices from the City of Mexico. It was reported that General Canzo would be discharged from custody. Juarez had sent to have Rosecrans recalled.

FROM CHICAGO.

Anticipated Opening of the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Common Council of this city have passed resolutions looking to the grand opening of the Pacific Railroad. A committee consisting the mayor and members of Councils were appointed and authorized to invite, on such terms as the managers of the Central and Union Pacific and Northwestern Railroads shall appoint, the Governor and staffs of the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakotah, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, members of the legislatures of the several States and Territories above named, judges of the courts, Mayors and Common Councils of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, and such other cities as they may select, the Mayor and Councils and leading citizens of such other cities in the States and Territories above named, as said committee deem best and most appropriate; also, the President and Vice-President of the United States, Cabinet, members of both houses of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, generals and leading officers of the army of the United States, the Governors of the several States, and such other distinguished gentlemen as are deemed best. The hospitalities of the city will be tendered to all.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Reverdy Johnson's Successor.

LONDON, April 6.—The political news is generally unimportant. The subject of the appointment of a successor to Reverdy Johnson is receiving considerable attention. The press is generally favorable to the appointment of Mr. Motley.

The Latest European Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—Evening.—Consols 93 for money and account; 5-20s quiet at 83¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 24⅜; Illinois Central, 96¾.

PARIS, April 6.—The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 70·32.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 12⅛@12¾d.; Orleans, 12⅛@12⅝d. Sales to-day, 8000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 8d. Flour, 22s. 6d.

LONDON, April 6—Evening.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d.

ANTWERP, April 6.—Petroleum dull at 53@53½f.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Jewell's majority will be about 500. The Senate will stand—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7; and the Republicans will have about 20 majority in the House.

From Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 6.—The fire at Chatham was more extensive than was supposed last night. The loss will reach at least $125,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance.

Lake Erie Navigable.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Navigation of Lake Erie is now open. The steamer R. A. Riel arrived from Detroit this morning.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A handsome Country Seat, on the west side of Bethlehem turnpike road, fourth house north of railroad depot, containing six acres.

Mansion (44 feet front) of pointed stone, replete with every convenience—stable and gardener's house, greenhouse, grapery (in bearing), ice-house (filled), etc. Fruit and flower gardens, well stocked with choice fruits in bearing; vegetable garden, hot-beds, etc.; pear orchard in bearing; apple trees, etc.

The whole place handsomely graded and planted with choice evergreens, etc., and in order for immediate occupancy. Apply to

W. E. LITTLETON, No. 514 WALNUT Street,
Or J. MULFORD, Chesnut Hill. 4 3 stuth6t*

4 5 mwf5rp JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

STORAGE.—A LARGE GROUND-FLOOR room in the rear of No. 421 Waldut street, entrance from Library street.

Apply to JERRY WALKER,
4 6 3t* No. 421 WALNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,

(two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

WHAT IS

DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is generally very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments, instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of the food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system

6. Pains in all parts of the System—Arise from from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head